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AGRICULTURE.

"MORE HAY." A smart leader offered to bet he could lay hay as fast as any one could pitch on to the cart. A stout veoman took the fork and tossed up heaps with a hundred at a forkful, and tossed them rapidly .- The loader soon lost his balance and fell from the cart. "What are you after here?" said the yeoman. "More hay sir!" Small forkfole are safer for the pitcher's back and the

papers say-salt your hay a little, and it will keep name, and undertake to mak-internal improves better. You will be very follish to put on more with the surplus. salt than your cattle will relish, for hay will keep without salt, though your pork and beef will not. Farmers who have salt marshes, or who live near the sea, will put no salt on their bay, or in their Many of the advocates of this tariff have held lan

vard in the morning before they are turned out and fear not. to pasture. You know how to prevent the drying up of the fresh heaps when there is any law, for they had the lead at the time in Congress,

TP Drive a little closer to that winrow-the boy has more ground to rake over than is necessary. Pitch small fork-fuls, and you give the crats recently voted against reducing this tariff.hay a better airing than when you throw on a Call it then a national tariff, and not excite party hundred weight at a time.

ILF" "Massa make de forenoon," said the African, "but e Lord make arternoon." In hay time, take care and not make the fore noon too that measure were strengous for cutting off all interlong. When you find you have not made it long course with England, hence embargo and non interenough, you can splice it by cutting more grass

TP Pear and cherry trees must be budded earlier than peach trees for they stop growing sooner. If they stand where the ground is not cultivated they ought to be budded in July .-When budded too early, the buds shoot forth immediately, and they are liable to be winter laws of Congress and the actual non intercourse

IP See that there is not too much new wood. or too many leaves on your grape vines. If the young grapes have not sufficient air and light, mildew may injure them.

II P A little brimstone in the keg's trough is more useful than in the sermons of the Pope .-Episcopacy is essential on a farm, let sectarians think what they will of it in the pulpit.

IF Succouring corn is better than suckering it. Flat potate hills caught more of the needful there was a sudden rush to break down the old tarthe other day than piked ones. Those who in-

RYE IN SHOCK. Rye should not be allowed This was evidently too low for revenue, and

more ashes around them. They improve by frequent visits and strict attention.

CORRESPONDENCE.

QUERIES ON THE TARIFF.

MR. EDITOR-Sir: in your paper of the 6th. you say that the revenue for this year will probably exceed 40 millions, and the tariff will prove to be higher than it need be for the wants of the government and it will consequently be proper sidered how little distress has been brought on the country by the levy of this immense sum on goods imported, and without any duty whatso tea and coffee, we must on the whole How, I should like to know, can the tariff be considered too high for the wants of the govern-And if the people are prosperous and happy un-der the present tariff, why should it be altered! Should it be done for fear that it will bring too the money belongs to when in the Does it not belong to the people at and not to John Tyler or any other office holder; and if so can it not be laid out for the benefit of the people, in clearing out rivers, making railroads and canals, and for schooling,

But perhaps some may say that the constitution will not allow of the United States Government making appropriations for internal imats, or in other words doing any thing way of disposing of the surplus revenue than to burn it up; would it not be far better than to resort to free trade for the sake of keeping the treasury empty, or even to go back to the last years of the compromise act—is not It is well known to merchan the last years of the compromise and the country vastly more prosperous and happy now than it was then? What if we are paying 40 millions a year duties on goods, or even indred; if business is made so much better by the tariff that we can pay that sum easier than we could 15 before, we have made a good barby the change and ought to be contented

collecting the 40 millions, I have not heard of any, and on the contrary as far as I know, all classes of people are better on it now than they were before the tariff of 1842. The operation of a tariff cannot be fully known in one or two years, the country was probably very bare of goods a year ago, and consequently the impor-sations have been much larger than they will be for a year to come. And if the tariff is to be al-it is natural to seek to be rid of such surplus in such tered for every slight indication of there being er know what to depend upon.

I consider your paper a very valuable one and one that has a good deal of influence, and your suggestion that it would be proper to re-duce the tariff, has called forth the foregoing re-Yours, respectfully, A SUBSCRIBER.

IFIf the tariff were strictly a party question minds and the hands of the people by making this a paid. A club of British manufacturers then see

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN | party question; but we see it can no more be made such at the north than can the repudiation of state

debts be made a party question.

We have private individuals and publishers of papers who are railing against the present tariff, and by so doing they unwittingly injure the party whose nterests they profess to promote. We have not the least doubt that nine teaths of the people of Massachusetts are in favor of sustaining a tariff high enough to pay all the necessary expenses of the general government besides the public debt-and having a ittle change left in pocket for contingencies.

Throughout the Union too the present tariff is daily becoming more popular. People cannot but see the good effects of it on the business of the country. Thall this be made a party foot ball and be subject to all the fluctuations of mere party measures? We think none of the intelligent friends of our country can desire it.

Now the right mode of conducting this matter. to avoid earrying it to extremes. If you would overthrow the system, your most effectual mode will be to impose very high duties, more than will SALT YOUR HAY. Don't mind what the news- be necessary for revenue, give your tariff a party

By such a course you create a suspicion that th tariff is established for the benefit of one class of the mmunity only, at the expense of all the others guage that has led individuals into error. If you would have a permanent system call it a NATION-Dont forget to drive the cows around the AL TARIFF, rather than a party tariff. Be just

> The whige took the load in enacting this tariff but all should recollect the measure was carried by the aid of a considerable number of democratic votes. It should also be borne in mind that our feeling against it at the polls.

> At the south there has been much false reasoning on this subject, as well as much shuffling and twistcourse acts were passed. It was urged by the ruling party of the day that we ought to manufacture

or ourselves and purchase but little abroad. Massachusetts and the northern states were op posed to this. They were for pursuing their commerce unmolested They argues that this country was not yet old enough, and had not capital enough to engage extensively in manufacturing. But the with Europe, changed the condition of the country. Foreign goods were scarce and merchants, driven from the ocean, engaged extensively in manufac

The general government encouraged manufacture ing for a time and laid high duties for this very purpose, as well as for revenue. But with the extinguishment of the national debt, the politicians of the south began to argue against the encourage of the chanics at home.

Money was plensy, the revenue abundant, from the sale of lands and from duties on imports, and iff. To prevent too sudden a change the Compromtend to pluck off potato blossoms to increare the tubers must begin pretty soon. ad valorem duties down to twenty per cent.

will be sufficient to cure it, and make the threshposed at the south; the leading politicians there making themselves and others believe that every penny of duty laid on imported articles raised the price of those articles in equal ratie; and as manuacturing was a northern business they concluded that porthern men were making money at their expense. That as manufacturers demanded high duies to put them on a footing with foreign workmen it must follow that such duties made the goods dea

er in proportion as the scale of duties was high. This reasoning is more plausible than true. It is not strictly a mathematical question, and they burry to a conclusion without taking sufficient data for their premises. To show this most clearly we firs look to the facts that are obvious to the senses .-Goods have not in fact risen since the raising of the tariff in proportion to the additional duties. All know this and many wonder at it. They find it dif-

ficult of explanation It cannot be that in less than two years there has been such improvement in machinery or reduction of wages as to enable the mechanic to sell as much cheaper as the tariff is higher. It is not a fact that the raw materials are cheaper. Most of these are nch money into the treasury -if so I would higher than they were two years ago. Can it be that there is so much competition among our own goods? If so, then why should mechanics desire a high tariff? If it lowers prices it operates so far

against their own interest. Mr. Wright, the senator from New York, tool this ground in Congress. He said connufacturers wanted a protective tariff to enhance the price of their goods-that if it did not raise the price it could not benefit them; and this argument has appeared in all the papers opposed to the tariff. Let us see if it is not possible to aid the manufacturing business by a tariff, even though that tariff does not raise the

It is well known to merchants that the large and wealthy establishments of manufacturers in Europe have their regular and established prices; that they make it a rule not to sell lower at home, even when there is a glut; when production has exceeded the demand. By means of their large capital they annul or suspend the rule that "prices are regulated by demand and supply." They would even prefer to throw away the surplus to selling it below price. So laborers often lie idle rather than work for reduced wages. They think it better on the whole, to lose a week than to work at half price, and break down their scale of wages.

When capital manefacturers have a large surple a manner as not to injure prices. A foreign mur-ket is therefore sought and these surplus goods are sometimes sold at less than the first cost. If we had no tariff, or a very low one, such goods would be introduced and sold here at auction. This has been done for the double purpose of ridding the makers of a drug and of breaking up the infant es

Many years ago certain merchants of Cadiz, in we should give no opinions on the subject nor should supply the kingdom, instead of purchasing longer of British manufacturers. They secceeded in making we allow it to be discussed in our paper. True there have been many attempts made to fetter the good hats for much less than they had formerly

nechanics demand protection. But it is not practically true that goods rise in narkets. When the British government raises the such matters. Like some of our or they cannot sell. And if we lower our prices the or they cannot sell. And if we lower our prices the raising of the British tariff may not raise the price to the English consumer. It may wholly come out of the shipper or grower. So when a duty of five cents

The shipper or grower. So when a duty of five cents

The shipper or grower. So when a duty of five cents

The shipper or grower. So when a duty of five cents

The shipper or grower. So when a duty of five cents

The shipper or grower. So when a duty of five cents er gallon was here put on molasses, a few years

on compelled the producers to lower their prices. This is in some measure the operation in all cases where there is competition. Now as there is much nanufacturing in this country, it is not unreasonable to conclude that when the duties on woollens and cottons are raised by our tariff, the foreign man-enlighten us of his whereabouts, and the be ufacturer sees the necessity of lowering his prices

nothing but stover after and the be means of treating the subject.

P. D. n order to introduce them here. If so, goods are not necessarily higher in price in proportion to the tariff duties. The burthen rests not wholly on the

We are now all desirous that the British governent should alter their corn laws-that is, reduce their duties on bread stuffs. And why are we anxious for this? Is it solely on account of the British sumer? or do we believe that such reduction would raise the price of our grain? It is obvious that a reduction of their duties would aid us, a will witness next season. grain prowing country, while at the same time it consumer there. Why may not reduction of our tariff on woollens and cottons in like manner aid the Brit sh manufacturer? It surely

would, as it would open to him a wider market. The South Carolina doctrine, which has made so nuch trouble, is thus shown to be false. The raissumer and a part on the producer. This is a very a considerable extent; where do they k mportant reason in favor of paying the expenses of

Still there are very weighty objections to a high tariff. Your duties on imports may be so high as to

be prudent for the friends of a steady tariff to insist to belong to the Epicurian race. on more, will be likely to meet with trouble. We are not in favor of altering a tariff hastily. We would rather have it a little too high than a little

APPLE TREE BORERS, CORN WORMS,

Mr. Epiron: I have noticed in your paper ecently, several communications upon the sub ject of the decay of peach trees; some assigning as a cause, frost in the root, others, frost in branches-some to that of the pith-worm, es we have again a multitude of counsellors some use paste which works admirably near the roots, but does not quite care higher up; the varmintis still in the limbs. Strong lye is thought by the more experienced to be efficacious as an egg-destroyer, but more doubtful as to old singers. Horse manure is recommended as a single strong lye is the strong lye in the limbs. nera. Horse manure is recommended as a sovereign remedy against Jack Frost, and to this l can testify, having tried it the past winter around come in, but just right as I conclude for the little, for on scraping away in the spring, I found the tree as completely girdled as I could have done it with a jack-knife—but it would be very unreasonable to charge the death of the tree upon the little in the little i the horse manure, seeing that mice sometimes destroy trees by eating the bark. One of your correspondents was quite successful in throwing a rope over the top of the tree to keep off frost.

The remedy is a cheap one, and should be tried merous kinds of insects, worms, and weevils, that all cases by such as have faith in the enchant- depredate on wheat, and our correspondent ought nent. A horse shoe nailed to the door is very to let us know where he finds them-whether handy to hitch a horse, besides answering as the head of the growing wheat, at the roots of it, or is not desired. I have been advised to pour hot r prescriptions for the same evil, I have found by experience that they are all powerless, exabdomen. This beetle attacks wheat after it is put paple trees, which I have taken great pains to ear for about fifteen years. They were taken in the granary, and the way to destroy it is to kiln to the nursery in 1828 or 0, and set on the dry the grain; and if it is to be sowed soon it may borders of my garden, the year following were cut off near the ground and grafted. The grafts grew rapidly, and in a few years became thrifty young trees—most of them bore fruit the ninth or tenth year. About this time the borer began of the borer, threatening death and destruction to every tree and shrub of the garden. I have followed them closely for five years, and the best I can do is to follow; he is still ahead, and like to be. Lime, soapsuds, tar, fish oil, brine, salt, horse manure, cow manure, sand, tan, oyster shells, shoemaker's scraps and ends, plaster, old rags, palm-leaf, all have been tried, but there he is, the same old Coon as yet. I have just pre-pared a new kind of composition, or paste, of

50 per cent. Amalgamste thoroughly, and lay on with a trowel without stint from the root to the crotch. If not effectual against the borer, it will at least prevent the boys from climbing after bird's cests,

into Cadiz good hats at half the former prices.—
They continued the supply till they had broken up all the establishments in Cadiz.—Soen after this hats rose again to old prices and British manufacturers supplied the Cadiz market! Spain might have prevented this by imposing duties high enough to foster her infant establishments, and hats would have continued cheaper in Spain than British manufacturers would sell them. A proper tariff puts it out of their power to break up the business of other countries. This is the principal reason why our into Cadiz good hats at half the former prices.—

be denied that the several components are to some extent fertilizing. I am not sore that the popular system of extermination is the best to get rid of the bore; there always has been and will be a remnant in spite of us. How do we manage in other respects. Sow liberally and plant liberally say some, that there may be a supply for worms and bugs as well as man. Is not this the advice of the ploughman! then why not deal with the borer on the same benevolent plan! Put in bountifully for trees, and let the out of their power to break up the business of other careful in the several components are to some extent fertilizing. I am not sore that the popular system of extermination is the best to get rid of the bore; there always has been and will be a remnant in spite of us. How do we manage in other respects. Sow liberally and plant liberally say some, that there may be a supply for worms and bugs as well as man. Is not this the advice of the ploughman! then why not deal with the borer on the same benevolent plan! Put in bountifully for trees, and let the some extent fertilizing. I am not sore that the popular system of extermination is the best to get rid of the bore; there always has been and will be a remnant in spite of us. How do we manage in other respects. Sow liberally and plant liberally or worms and bugs as well as man. Is not the supplied the care in the stabilizing. countries. This is the principal reason why our kindred and by this course we may be able per haps to save half to ourselves, which is about the average in other things. I disclaim all pre proportion to the duties laid on imports. Growers and manufacturers must often conform to foreign duty on floor, our shippers must lower their prices have wandered from my text, namely, Peach or they cannot sell. And if we lower our prices the trees, which, had I not detained you so long, I

By the way, we have "in these diggins" a new kind of worm which is making great havoe igo, the price did not rise here. Foreign competiamong the corn. He resembles certain politi-cians; the likeness is strikingly apparent in his mode of operations, being from the top down-ward, eating out the life-blood of the corn, but leaving just enough to make the field look at distance quite promising, when in fact there is nothing but stover after all. Will you please

POur friend Pub. Doc., does not tell us ho long he has tried strong lie or ashes to kill borers insumer; it is divided between him and the pro- It seems he has tried almost every thing else for a long time. "One thing thou lackest," friend, "Sell all thy nostrums and give to the poor." Then wash in a pool of lye that will bear an egg. Don't mind what fancy farmers write.

CORN WORMS that work in the pith are not easi y killed at this time of year. Plough your ground in August; throw on salt and see what effect you

THE CURL IN PEACH LEAVES is treated of pretty fully in our paper of the 20th inst. [Editor.

WORMS IN WHEAT AND CLOVER-WEEVILS-CHURNING BUTTERMILK
—CURLED PEACH LEAVES.

MR. EDITOR, Sir: I wish to make a few in ing of the duties on imports, where there is much competition, does not generally raise prices in proportion. A part of the burthen falls on the conportion. A part of the burthen falls on the contemperature of the preducer. This is a very contant reason in favor of paying the expenses of selves during the winter; are they in the ground ernment by duties on imports in preference to water poured on the grain destroy them—will it destroy the germ of the grain? I notice that the clover in this vicinity turned

tariff. Your duties on imports may be so high as to brown earlier than usual, which I supposed owinjure commerce, to encourage smuggling, and to ing to the drought, until a neighbor stated that injure commerce, to encourage smuggling, and to derange the business of the country; though expering the angle of the country; though expering the species of weavel, which on examination I found to be the case. This insect is of a bright red color, and but little larger than the point of a pm, and is found in the clover and money becomes scarce.

The sum of a bright red color, and but little larger than the point of a pm, and is found in the clover heads twenty or more; they are helieved to be new comers in this region. Can you tell any whether they are only transient visitors, or like the commercial to the drought, until a neighbor stated that the transfer of the case. This insect is fasted with a species of weavel, which on examination I found to be the case. This insect is a bright red color, and but little larger than the point of a pm, and is found in the clover heads twenty or more; they are helieved to be the case. This insect is a bright red color, and but little larger than the point of a pm, and is found in the clover heads twenty or more; they are helieved to be case. This insect is a bright red color, and but little larger than the point of a pm, and is found in the clover heads twenty or more; they are helieved to be case. This insect is a bright red color, and but little larger than the point of a pm, and is found in the clover heads twenty or more; they are helieved to be case. This insect is a bright red color, and but little larger than the point of a pm, and is found in the clover heads twenty or more; they are helieved to be case. This insect is a bright red color, and but little larger than the point of a pm, and is found in the clover heads twenty or more; they are helieved to be case. This is a bright red color, and but little larger than the point of a pm, and is found in the clover heads twenty or more; they are helieved to be case. This is a bright red color, and but little larger than the point of a pm, and is found in the clover heads twenty or more; they are helieved to be case. The

on raising enough from it to expend large sums on I have heard several reasons assigned why national improvements. Most of the states will nequiesce in a tariff high enough for revenue, with reasonable discriminations in favor of home manufactures, and possibly they will consent to let the proceeds of the public lands be laid out by the several states in internal improvements, in schooling, Were these worms (for they appeared alike exinsect had produced the effect?

One thing more, and I have done. One of my neighbors, some two years ago, informed m that his housekeeper churned a quantity of but-termilk after the butter was taken out (say from about three or four gallons of cream) and that she obtained therefrom three pounds of butter. As I had some doubts as to the correctness of the statement, I wish to inquire if you have known of any one else that has tried it: if so, with what success. You see I have not had faith to try, and am disposed to profit by other

Now, Mr. Editor, if you or any of yours can noticing, you will please govern yourself ac-cordingly; if not, you may apply to it the twen-ty-first rule of Congress, and I will continue to read the Ploughman and profit by yours and oth-er people's writings, from both of which I have already received much valuable information.

July 15th, 1844. If we have paper enough in the office we

in his granary in the kernel; instead of first asking water around my peach trees to kill grubs and worms, and scolded at by the more scientific for killing the same trees by pouring on the hot water aforesaid. Leached ashes have been highly recommended to stop the progress of that restless operative, the borer. But like most other trees the sound of the stop the progress of that restless operative, the borer. But like most other trees the sound of the stop the sound of the stop the sound of the the length of the body, and wing covers that are furrowed, and do not entirely cover the tipe of the abdomen. This beetle attacks wheat after it is put

froit trees had been scarcely heard of in these ler young, the maggets, are of an orange color, Her young, the maggets, are of an orange color, and tapering at each end. They live on the young plants and change to flies either in the plant or the ground.

There is another kind of insect in Western York and in Pennsylvania much larger than the wheat or Hessian fly, of the length of nearly half an inch, devouring the grain in the ear and after it is harvested. It is there called the wheat worm, gray worm, and brown weevil. The Albany Cul tivator, under Mr. Gaylord, describes this as a caterpillar with twelve feet, with the power of spin-

ning and suspending itself by a thread.

It is represented as feeding on the kernel of the wheat, in a milky state, and devouring also the germinating end of the ripened grain, and that is threshed. These worms have much increased within a few years in those wheat growing districts; or fruit not their own, so long as the substance within a few years in those wheat growing districts;

Hessian fly. These have been found in the wheat fields in Maine, and in the chaff late in the fall.

The Rev. Mr. Colman found the same worm in weeks. We do not know but the labor may be Harris in his very valuable Treatise on Insects, ays these wheat worms ought to be called wheat gathered clover mow, and from the timbers of port Herald. he building.

Whether this is the perfected insect, the paren is clover we cannot say. We must have more precise descriptions. Worms or grubs are one thing. different. Who would suppose that a beautif butterfly was once a crawling catterpillar? If our orrespondent has leisure we should like to have n some hints that will prove useful.

een done by the clover worm in any quarter. But the modern wheat worm, or wheat catternillar as done a vast deal of mischief in wheat fields and all these vermin. We shall be likely to have a please. A cabbage seed costs but little more than great supply of grasshoppers for turkeys this sum-

fly, with blue wings, about the size of a gnat; this never diminish the number of worms. [Editor. plows in the ear of the wheat and produces a worm nost invisible to the naked eye. It is very prothe wheat's turning yellow premuturely. The farmers, not using glasses, could not see the maggots, and they supposed some disease attacked their wheat. They named it "The yellows."

II. CURLED PEACH LEAVES. If our con nt will closely examine our last paper, of July 20th, he will find a very interesting answer to this query in the communication of Wm. Kenrick Esq. There may be more than one insect that causes 'The yellows' and the curled leaf of the peach

they did not have enough of philosophy to govern their tempers and general conduct; and as rich. Some twenty-five years ago, when living in Maine, we pateress enough into the churn for nine of the conduct of the pateress and general conduct; and as their tempers and general conduct; and as the making which he could be the pateress and general conduct; and as their tempers and general conduct; and as the making which he could be conducted by the first of the could be conducted by the conducted by the could be co

The buttermilk looked and tasted rich enough to vield more; and to test it we put about half of it the churn, another mess of nice butter appeared.

remainder of the buttermilk, and the two last messes were actually more valuable than the first. There were more than five pounds from churning the butermilk. When the cream is of the right temperatermilk. When the cream is of the right tempera-ture it is not likely that much butter would be found, on a second churning; though we are confident that much is lost by stopping the churn dash too soon, fashionable furniture, fashionable visiting, and on the first appearance of butter. Five minutes all those fashionable things that disturb the spent in dusing and causing what is called " the gathering" of the butter from the buttermilk, will dom be thrown away. [Editor.

WORMS IN CABBAGE AND TURNIP

MR. EDITOR: The Maggots are destroying my Cabbages and Turnips, and I know not but many other things in my garden. They work about the roots. Will you be so kind as to give

amout the roots. Will your paper; I will take care of the practice and they are dead.

There is some contention with our farmers here whether plaster has the best effect to throw it about the plant, or lay it about the roots and then cover it with earth. My opinion is that it ought to be thrown on the outside about the roots, and there left. Perhaps my decision is

Yours truly, Harvard, July 16.

Maggots or white worms are very fond of

ents with hot water from a tea-kettle spout. Nobody yet knows how much boiling water a bbage plant will bear. Since the last rains water osts but little. Why will not some of our suffering

the surface after the shoots appear; there seems to sleek horses, give occasionally be no objection to this mode of application, as plas- their horses. ter is not supposed to lose any of its virtues by exposure. Some farmers fancy that placing a little

tacks of grabs. We are not able to say which is the best mode of applying plaster. We have always put it on the surface. [Editor.

A writer in the Ploughman enquires for a remedy against the cut worm, and the editor says dig him up and kill him. A very effectual method, but still the ruscal may do you a great deal of mischief before you are aware of his presence. We have some years had our cabbage plants, Seba beans, peppers and beets, almost entirely destroyed by the cut worm, but for a few years past have found a sure protection.

The Perrinton, N. Y., sold eight dollars worth from two small and very early cherry trees last summer, and Wm. Otley of Phelps, N. Y., sold ten dollars worth of "Greenings, from a single tree, which bore forty bushels. On what capital would a large orchard of such trees pay an annual interest?

III We find the above in the Poughkeepsie has borne fifteen barrels of winter fruit in a year; and the average price has been as high as \$100 to a barrel.

andent's wheat. The worm, this half inch | tion against him by winding two or three blades of long grass loosely around the stalk of each plant at the surface of the ground, half way up to the leaves. This should be done about the lat of July, and allowed to remain about three

too much to apply this on a large scale, but half a day will be long enough to protect every plant which is liable to the attacks of this worm in a caterpillars. He states that some suppose these to be identical with the clover-worms which have been found in clover in various parts of the country, and have been seen spinning down from lofts and mows where clover has been stowed. He says these were discovered many years ago in Hopkin-and no one of the others touched. [Newbury-and not one of the others touched.] on, N. H. suspended by their threads from a new- and not one of the others touched. [Newbury-

The plan of winding certain substances around the stems of young plants to defend them of the small magget that our correspondent found in from the cut worm, has often been recommended, and it has been practiced with success. Birch bark has been used, and paper has been found effectual. The great practical question then is, which is the easiest mode? The Herald seems to suppose that " winding two or three blades of long grass loosely around the stalk of each plant, at the surface of the him examine more particularly the worms in his ground, half way up to the leaves," would evidentwheat and m his clover. It may be we can give ly be easier than to " dig up and kill," as we have practiced. Of this, we have atrong doubts. You will dig up and kill two worms, while you would wind on, and tie on, as you onght, two or three

blades of grass. As to the loss of the plants, it is merely the loss of so many seeds, for you can sow as thick as you two or three strips of grass. Sow enough and thin out. If the cut worms thin them, you must thin There has long been in England a small vellow the cut worms. Winding articles around plants,

TO FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.

It has been some time since I talked to the usual, I am dwelling on the common, every day affairs of life, and feeling more and more the importance of young females being well acquainted with all the minutia thereof. The reason for my writing as I do at present, I will

give you.

A few days since, I heard a gentleman, who A few days since, I heard a genteman, who wished a domestic, industrious, and contented wife, speaking of a pretty, interesting girl, praising her modest deportment and engaging manners; but all last wound up with, "She tree.

III. Churning the same cream twice.

We believe every word the "Housekeeper" said about churning her cream again, after she had obtained one mess of butter, and getting "three pounds of more at the second churning." The same thing was done in our own dairy many years ago.

It is probable that we might often make a second mess of butter from the same cream, particularly when at the first churning the cream was not in a proper state, for we find the buttermilk often very

and he had been accustomed to the best sort of bread. He thought, if their studies were not of some practical utility, they might as well be let

I was really amused, to hear views so much into the churn, and "dashed away" again. Not day; and, to tell the truth, I thought there was many minutes elapsed before the joyful phrase "the some good common sense in them, though I in-butter's come," was again heard, and on opening formed him the girls would laugh most heartily at such nonsenical stuff, in these days of im-It locked rather more yellow and rich than the first provement, when many consider it polite and

peace of young housekeepers, and render home a scene of misery and strife, instead of the gathering place of the heart's best affections.—
If girls had any idea of what would promote their future happiness and interest, more of their precious time would be spent in the acquisition of useful and necessary knowledge, rather than frittering it away to gain a few (generally use-less) accomplishments. The first is of great importance, in every situation in life; the latter are almost always given up, as soon as their possessor takes her station at the head of a family. I was led to consider what should be the character of a lady who has finished her educa-

the training necessary to form that character.— Nothing preventing, I will tell you my cogita-tions at some future time, although some of you will think I am altogether too oldfashioned to

[Tenessee Agriculturist. What can be more attractive than the study cabbage roots in July and August. You will often find a plant full of them if you pull one up. Hence day life? what more appropriate than an underit is that ashes are found to be such excellent ma- standing of the properties of the bodies, with which nare in cabbage yards. Ashes may not kill the we are familiar?—Take heed not to pass to the worms after they have got into the roots, but they more difficult and abstruse matters which are of litalways tend to keep all kinds of grubs away. Had the practical utility, until that is well understood of we a cabbage yard where the worms had already which Lucy speaks favorably. Lay the foundation ommenced operations, we should try some experi- first, then put on the superstructure if there is opportunity. [Editor.

THE GLANDERS.

MESSES. EDITORS,-While writing, I will friends make trial of boiling water and let us know More than 30 years since the glanders of the the result? A hot water society may be formed with as small funds as some of the cold water society at a small funds as some of the cold water societies set along with. Early turnips are very apt to be wormy. Some gardeners have rid their turnip yards of worms by strowing saft over them in Autumn, and putting saft in the compost heap intended for turnips, at the same time, to let the beap become fresh again in the full raise. You find out the bear broke out all over his body in sores. These cured up in a month or so, and the horse was sound, soon fatful raise. and under the belief that he also would die, m same time, to let the heap become fresh again in the fall rains. You find early turnips in our market without any signs of worms.

PLASTER ON POTATOES is usually applied to Some farmers in this vicinity, noted for fine

PROFITS OF A FINE FRUIT. Three years ago in the hill with the potatoes before they are covered, has a tendency to prevent the scab, or the attacks of grabs. We are not able to say which is the hest mode of anolying plaster. We have all

MECHANIC ARTS.

Animal Hear. The following new theory of animal heat is proposed by Mr. Evans Cusselberry, of St. Louis. It was first published by him, in 1837, in Indiana, whilst a citizen of that State:

"It is well known that any substance, when suddenly condensed, produces heat; and it is also known, that the lungs decompose the air inhaled, and that the oxygen of this air unites with the blood in the lungs, and, at the same instant condenses. and that the oxygen of this air unites with the blood in the lungs, and, at the same instant, condenses. This sudden condensation of the oxygen gas, is, in in his opinion, the principal cause of animal heat; and he thinks that the sudden condensation, produced by the combination into which the bleed enters in the circulation, in connection with different secretion and changes essential to animal life, is, also, a slight cause of animal heat. He thinks, further, that the reason why the blood is of the same temperature in all parts of the body, is, that the heat it receives by means of friction, while circulating through the veins and arteries, is equal to that which it loses during the same time."

The subject of animal heat has been an object of considerable inquiry among philosophers for more than a century.

EXTENSION OF MANUFACTURES. It is truly ratifying to hear from various sections of our country, of the general prosperity of business of lmost every kind, under the fostering protection of the tariff. A site has been purchased and preparations are making by two of our enterprising citizens, for erecting another large es-tablishment in this place for the manufacture of cotton cloths. We learn also, from the Provi-dence Journal, that about 100,000 spindles have en contracted by an establishment in that vicin-y. In Lowell a large mill is now being erect-

ed, and another in Manchester, N. H. This will extend our importations to foreign markets, in-stead of being indebted to them for the articles we need, and greatly improve the business and means of every class of the community. [Fall

AN IMMENSE STONE. The Quaincy Granite Railway Company quarried yesterday one of the largest stones ever moved at Quincy, or probaat any other quarry. Average dimensions 0 feet long, 28 feet wide, 25 feet deep, making 35,000 cubic feet. Weight of the stone 3,181 tons, allowing 11 feet to the ton. This huge mass was moved from its bed by gunpos The blast hole was 20 feet deep, and 4 1-4 inches in diameter. The hole was to have been 25 feet deep, but a piece of the drill broke, and prevented going to the proposed depth. Four casks of powder were used in the operation. casks of powder were used in the operation. For the first blast one cask was used, which did not crack the stone. The second one and a half casks, which cracked the stone the whole length, opened the seam a full half inch, sufficient to cut the stone into dimensions. This operation was conducted under the superintendence of Mr. S. R. Johnson, and is unquestionably the best and most valuable stone ever quarried, or moved by gunpowder. A sample of the stone may be seen in Brazier's building, State street, and in the splendid store built for the Hon. Abbott Lawrence in Milk street, now be used in the columns to the Hall of the Hor-ticultural Society, to be erected the present season, in School street. [Transcript.

ages of lard, 1507 packages of cheese, and 540 packages of cured beef, all of them comnodities that may be supplied by our own poochairs, brooms, and biscuits, so that, while coairs, brooms, and discuts, so that, while thousands of poor people are reaming about the country in search of employment, many of whom have been deprived of it in consequence of the sinking condition of our native agriculng us not only in the characters of butchers bakers, cheesemongers, and the like, upon a large scale, but of becoming our clock, broom, and chairmakers. The contents of 1150 packand chairmakers. The contents of 1150 packages of merchandise, of which no particulars are given, may be believed to comprehend a va-

ays the Salem Observer, that in the parish of Byfield, there exists an extensive bed of beau-iful white clay, entirely free from grit. and, as we judge from the description, adapted to the manufacture of the finest ware. It is extreme nanufacture of the finest ware. It is extreme y tenacious, and may be cut out in large blocks of it has been used in a commo Liverpool china. We hope some competent judge will examine and test this clay. Should t prove to be what it has been represented, the

Good Advice. Quit your pillows and go about your business, if you have any—it is the first injunction; if not, seek some. Let the sun's first rays shine upon your head in the morning, and you will not want a good hat to morning, and you will not want a good hat to defend you from its scorching rays at noon.—
Earn your breakfast before you eat it, and the sheriff will not deprive you of your supper.—
Pursue your calling with diligence, and your creditor shall not interrupt your Be temperate, and your physician shall look in vain for your name on his day book. If you have a small the property of t arm, or a trade that will support your family, and add a hundred dollars a year to your cap

The following are the market prices of the principal articles of produce in St. Louis. Business still dull, on account of high water. To-bacco is from 2 1-2 to 9 1-2 according to quality. Hemp, dew rotted, from \$60 to \$65 per ton. Lead \$3,95 to \$3,96, dull. Flour, \$3,50 to \$3,75; Wheat, 65c to 68c; Corn. 45c to 50c; Oats 50c to 35c. Bacon hams 4 to 4 1-4; sides 3 to 3 1-2; shoulders 2 1-2 to 3; Lard 4 1-2 to 4 3-4c; Pork, mess at 8 to 8 1-2. Wool sells from 15c to 26c according to quali-ty. Molasses at 32 1-2. Hides, dry flint from 8 to 9, dry salted, 8 to 8 1-2, green, 3 to 3 1-2, green salted, 3 1-2 to 3 3-4. Sugar, Louisiana

A USEFUL PLANT. The Hon. Mr. Ellsworth A Userul Plant. In el non. Mr. Ellsworth says, the sun-flower is perhaps destined to become one of our most valuable agricultural products. One hundred pounds of the seed afford forty pounds of oil. The refuse of the seed, after expression, farnishes an excellent food for cattle: from the leaves of the plant, eigars are manufactured of singular pectoral qualities: the manufactured of singular pectoral qualities; the stalk affords a superior alkali, and the comb of the seeds is a choice dainty for swine.

The Olive, it is also stated by Mr. Ellsworth,

oil at four years old, and at eight as much as it dues in Europe at twenty. The tree is of great longevity—living to be 1000 to 1200 years

CURRANT WINE. Take water, 30 galls. honey 2 do; red currants, (bruised) 10 lbs; sugar, 15 lbs; red tartar, 2 oz. Mix, and al-

Baths in New York.

We incline to think the present city govern ment of New York is more efficient and making more improvements than any government that city has had for many years past. The wretched party backs that have governed there for a long time have obtained power by deception, and used it for their own benefit instead of that of the citizens at large.

While the expenses of the city were enormous the streets were unswept, the bogs unringed and unyoked, and in company with the two legged rowdies were suffered to roam at large and among any people who were unable to protect themselves. Hackmen and porters at the landings of the

steamboats would insult you when you did not emplay them, and rob you when you did. There was no escape through them but by main force. The right of the strongest was the only one that could be enjoyed in such places.

But under the present efficient officers, chosen by party cries of Whig and Democrat, you see a different state of things. Hackmen cannot insult you with impunity. Hogs are shut up and dandies are watched by the police. Grog shops are closed at least one day in the week, and people can tell when the Sabbath is by the appearance of the streets.

Order was regarded in the city even on the fourth of July; and the Croton water was presented in such cool and winning ways that many a tipler felt more comfortable at the fountain than in the steam and smoke of the tippling shop.

Now the Mayor, James Harper, is inviting the City Council to construct a Bathing House for the benefit of the whole city, male and female. He proposes to build a house two stories high, with bathing reoms below and above, and thinks that a right to bathe, in the lower rooms, might be granted for three cents to each person, while in the upper rooms six cents might be charged. The water being already provided by the city in great abundance.

Such a provision would be one of the most pure and innocent luxuries that could possibly be enjoyed by the citizens at large, and we hope the Couneil will adopt the views of the Mayor. The poor of cities can hardly be benefitted so much in any mode as by having cheap means of washing. It is unlawful as well as highly improper to expose themselves in the docks and pools near the city, and it is cruel to deprive them of the means of bathing. We hope The Mayor's communication will be seen in

INTERNAL COMMERCE.

another column.

The home trade of our country is rapidly increase ing. The extent of it may be imagined but can ardly be measured. St. Louis, on the Mississippi, the capital of the State of Missouri, and more than a thousand miles above New Orleans, was but little known till within a few years. We think ourselves out west" when we have steamed it as far as St. Louis. That city, in a direct line, may be 1200 miles from us.

But what shall we say of the western commerce of St. Louis? Can we realize that large vessels ascend the Missouri river, which empties into the Mississip pi, a few miles above St. Louis, to the distance of 2700 miles) - more than twice as far west of St. Louis as we are east of it? And still farther can the river be ascended even with keel bosts.

ST. Louis, Mo. July 1844.

The North American Fur Company's boa Nimrod, arrived to-day from the mouth of the Yellow Stone River, up the Missouri, 2200 miles above and West of St. Louis. She came down n about 16 days, which is quick, considering they have to out their own wood, when up that River so far. The captain of the Nimrod told me the Missouri was navigable with steamboats th of the Yellow Sto or 2700 miles West of St. Louis, and how much higher it could be ascended with keel boats, he ald not tell.

The cargo of the Nimrod consisted of a large number of bales of Buffalo Skins, Beaver and other Furs and Skins. She also brought down six live Buffaloes, three of which are yearlings; one white Grisly Bear Cub; two live female Beavers, and one live Elk. The captain treat-ed me to a small bit of jerked Buffalo meat, of excellent quality.
Very excellent Lithographic Stone is found at

St. Louis, in inexhaustible quantities. That used at the East is imported. Splendid Marble, of a brilliant polish, is also found in St. Louis and vicinity. Fine Marble is likewise found in Iowa Territory. More about mineral resources hereafter.

I leave this afternoon in the steamer St. Croix

Yours, very truly and respectfully, MANHATTAN.

LOUISIANA ELECTION. We have not yet full

Nine democrats and eight whigs are elected to Thirty-three whigs are elected to the House and twenty-six democrats, making 59-both parties

claim the other, the 60th member. Two democrats are chosen to Congress and one whig. In the 4th district Morse, dem., is probably chosen by a very small majority. If so, three dem-

The party papers on each side claim to have gained on their opponents. The whigs have gained on comparing with that of 1842, and of 1843; and

the democrate on comparing with 1840. In that year we find Harrison's majority in Nov. 3,680 Mouton's (dem.) in July, 1842, 1,500

In July, 1843, (Cong. ticket) dem. maj. 1,561 Now, in two districts, the whigs set up no candidate and two democrats are chesen, probably three,

		State	number	of	votes	in	1832,
Was				- 1			6,577
In	1836,						7,036
In	1840,					-1	18,912
In	1842,					1	17,870
In	1843,					1	14,667
In	1844,	about				1	18,000

Ms. Editor:—I have seen in some of the numbers of the Ploughman, intimations that "Uncle Sam" has territory enough already, and that he should not be over anxious to possess more land. Will you seriously give your reasons against the annexation of Toxas?

QUERCUS.

We shall have but little to say on the Texas question if the political parties at the north intend to make it a bone of contention. We will venture to say, however, that we are prejudiced against duelling and all who are advocates of such a system of warfare, and so long as the leading spirits in Texas continue to countenance duelling, we doubt about the propriety of taking them into our family.

from Stoneham, that a young man of 23 years by the name of Elliot Young, was drowned on Tuesday, in Smith's pond. He went in to bathe.

the Executive officers. One member said it ared by gentlemen of the party, and the Ohio Band had been customury, ever since the time of the bas been engaged. Queen Anna, to open suspicious letters! A motion was made for a Committee of Inquiry

M. Tickets may be had at 25 cents. into the facts, &c. and Sir Robert Peel at first | The last accounts from New Orleans see dent to yield, and a Committee was chosen.

openly justify such practices. In America, gress all four were Democrats. The House has 33 where freedom luxuriates, we submit to almost Whigs and 27 Democrats. Morse is also elected any thing that sounds like liberty. We must as one of the 9 Democratic Senators. He will of not complain, therefore, if our high officers take the liberty to open our letters when we write on certain aubjects! How long is it since letters will have both branches. on slavery have been refused a passage across | EIRE IN HAVERHILL ST. On Wednesda "Mason and Dixon's line !"

derstand nearly four hundred passengers arrived men did well to prevent its spreading farther. in New York by the Philadelphia trains alone. The Herald thinks that from fifteen hundred to native Americans, and without regard to the old two thousand passengers have arrived there morning a destructive fire burnt 26 houses. daily for some time past from all parts of the About 50 tamilies were at once rendered house Union. The hotels are doing grand business.

As the price of travelling is reduced on the have been set. great routes the amount of travel will inevitably increase, and the public conveyances if properly the wagons for two dollars and fifty cents per managed, will have patronage enough and to bushel. spare. It is a matter of public interest to make the access from all quarters to our goodly city of Boston, as easy and as cheap as possible When people move about, money circulates too To the Honorable the Common Council of the -and the demand for provisions and vegetables from the farmers is in exact proportion to the number of those that come to be fed.

In The American Agriculturist says there s a cow in Illinois that suffers a litter of four pigs to suck her every night on her way home. this subject will be thought of in the city of Boston. This matter must be looked to, provided Mr. Tuler is not re-elected.

We often find it difficult to read the modation.

The cost of the edifice and fittings would not the cost of the edifice and fittings would not the cost of the edifice and fittings would not the cost of the edifice and fittings would not the cost of the edifice and fittings would not the cost of the edifice and fittings would not the cost of the edifice and fittings would not the cost of the edifice and fittings would not the cost of the edifice and fittings would not the cost of the edifice and fittings would not the cost of the edifice and fittings would not the cost of the edifice and fittings would not the cost of the edifice and fittings would not the cost of the edifice and fittings would not the cost of the edifice and fittings would not the cost of the edifice and fittings would not the cost of the edifice and fittings would not the cost of the edification the edification the cost of the edification the ediffication the ediffication the edification the

THE WEATHER. We have had more rain this week-almost as much as haymakers could desire, CHEAP POSTAGE. Amasa Walker, in a letter

od than harm. In Maryland the corn cron is suf disposed t fering for want of rain.

A VILE THEFT. The New York Republic in the sum of \$10,000 (making \$1,000,000 in the says, there is a rumor that about one thousand eties, to do the whole job on those terms."

Will the Collector offet a reward for their re- this country.

are 219 pupils on the list. This is a very large number. The instructors are, a Principal and double, or more, according to weight.

The Rhode Island Historical Society had nearly new, well finished and furnished dwelling its annual meeting at the State House in Providence on the 19th, when Mr. John Howland, more than the Methodist meeting house in North Brook-The Rhode Island Historical Society had returns from all the districts, and we find many 80 years of age, was elected President. The Jourclashing statements in the party papers. Still we nal says the Society is erecting a neat and substanof the flames were so rapid that all efforts to ar-

> A Nose Case! The newspapers say one adjoining was saved by tearing down the man has sued another in Cincinnati for damages, that connected it with the house. Mrs. Bates for biting off his nose in a street fight. The defendant intends to bring a cross action for services rendered in improving the Plaintiff's difficulty saved her infant from destruction The loss is estimated at \$2500. No insurance

FLOODS. The great floods of the west, have extended to South America, where immense damage has been done by the swellen streams. At the same time Great Britain and Ireland were suffering considerably for the want of rain. From this cause the potato great in Ireland were suffering considerably for the want of rain.

LAW AND EQUITY.—The Bridgeport Case.—
McDermot, Lang, O'Sullivan, the three Irish
We learn that the Supreme Court of Errors of Ct.,
men who robbed Carr, and a Frenchman. Cra have decided the Bond case. That is, they have justified the Sheriff in taking private property to satisfy a judgment against the city of Bridgeport, arising from the bonds issued by the city for building the Heusetenic Reileard. the Housatonic Railroad.

Applicants for premiums on Farms, Fruit

HAY. Six small leads were in market at 11 yesterday, some good and some poor.

OPENING SEALED LETTERS. There has been | CHELSEA PIC-NIC. We learn that the men some stir in the British Parliamant, in consequence of a statement mude by a member that in the garden in the rear of the Chelsea Hotel on certain letters had been opened by direction of Tuesday the 30th instant. Addresses will be deliv-

opposed it; but afterward thought it more pru- to show that Morse, (Dem.) is elected to Congress ent to yield, and a Committee was chosen.

by a small majority. There are three Democratic Me cannot think the British Parliament will members, and one Whig elected. In the last Con-

evening a large stable and a number of shops were burnt in Haverhill street. There is a large number SUMMER TRAVEL. On Wednesday we un- of combustible buildings in that vicinity and the fire

> FIRE IN BROOKLYN, N. Y. On Thursday less by this calamity. The fire is supposed t

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

NEW YORK, July 20, 1844. City of New York.

Gentlemen : In compliance with the 17th se tion of the charter, which instructs the Mayor to suggest, from time to time, such measures as he may deem advantageous to the health of the city, I propose for your consideration the estab-

lishment of a public bath.

The henefits, comfort and enjoyment that According to the Boston Daily Mail "Uncle would result to the citizens generally, and especially to those who cannot afford either the pecially to those who cannot afford either the pecially to those who cannot afford either the Sam" has a more numerous litter that sucks at the Custom-house morning, noon and night, and has not much else to do. The Mail says, "there are now 73 Inspectors, 12 Weighers and Guagers, and 9 Measurers to perform the same labor which, but a few months ago, was accombined to the subject; and I am confident that no more acceptable provision could be made by the city government for the convenience and advanced to the subject; and I am confident that no more acceptable provision could be made by the city government for the convenience and advanced to the subject; and I am confident that no more acceptable provision could be made by labor which, but a few months ago, was accom-plished by about one-third of that number of supply of Croton water, the maintenance of pubpersons." It says, "their nominal duty is to lie baths on the most ample scale can present no watch for smuggled goods, but they spend their time in electioneering for "the powers that be." time in electioneering for "the powers that be." partially and imperfectly of the rich treasure continually brought to our doors by the magnifi-cent aqueduct, so wisely undertaken, and so hap-

TORNADO IN PENNSYLVANIA. On Friday a The details of the measure I leave, of course riolent tornado passed through Chambersburg.
Culberston's large papermill was prostrated, and there were about a hundred persons in the building. Those on the ground floor escaped unhurt, while most of those in the second and third large papermil was prostrated, and there were about a hundred persons in the building. Those on the ground floor escaped unhurt, while most of those in the second and third large papermil was prostrated, and the objects desired would probably be gained by a plain, substantial edifice of two stories, the lower containing two large basins, one for males stories were much injured. Dr. Culberston was the other for females, and the upper being apcaught between the joists and remained in ex-treme agony for half an hour or more. be willing to pay a higher price for the account

The cost of the edifice and fittings would not be great, the water would cost nothing, and but very little attendance would be required. The ward letters, favor us by seeing that the names are written so plainly that we may not be liable the water at those seasons when cold bath are written so plainly that we may not be liable to mist: kes. As there is frequently more than one individual of the same name in a town, they will also oblige us by putting down the distinctive und person theant.

But in this quarter we have had no catching showers. Our rains have commenced at night or in the morning, and very little hay has been lost where the business was conducted with care and judgment.

At any rate the wet weather has done us more good than harm. In Maryland the corn crop is sufnature would be very happy to be one of a hun-dred individuals, who should each bind himself petitions for offices in the custom house in that city were stolen from the Collector's private office on Friday. money than any other company ever formed

covery! Without these he may forget the names of his friends.

Bradford Academy. From the catalogue of this excellent institution, it appears that there abolish the franking privilege—and to require pre-payment, or charge double postage. Let

three assistants, besides a teacher of Latin and French,—one of music, and one in the preparaing short of it. [Hampshire Gazette.

FIRE IN NORTH BROOKFIELD. The of the flames were so rapid that all choice for the safe keeping of its valuable collections.

of the flames were so rapid that all choice from them were fruitless. The house, with a large portion of its valuable contents, was soon a smouldering ruin. The cabinet maker's shop as mouldering ruin.

the potato crop in Ireland will be short, though cells open, and four of them rushed out on him wheat has suffered but little.

then made tracks. The four who escaped are

Applicants for premiums on Farms, Fruit and Forest Trees, Manures, Cranberry meadows, &c., will see in our advertising columns a notice of the Committee of the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Manufacturers.

First in Boston street. Yesterday morning between 12 and I o'clock, the building owned by Mr. M. A. Stickney, and occupied as a soap and candle manufactory by Mr. Wm. A. Goodwin, caught fire by spontaneous combustications. bandmen and Manufacturers.

17 The Evening Gazette appeared in a new dress last week. The type is from the foundry of Mr. Curtis, of Boston, and looks well. We are gratified to notice this indication of prospering gratified to notice this indication of prospering gratified to according to the Carette of t

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. The Rev. Dr. Cox of Brooklyn is expected to deliver the annual oration before the Porter Rhetorical Society; and N. P. Willis, Esq. the poem.

TURNIP SEED. A few pounds of the best quality, of this year's gathering, have been left for sale at this office. New seed comes up better than old.

RJ We understand that the whole line of Long Island railway is to be opened to-day.

HAY. Six anall leads.

to a call from the Senate for information whether a messenger had been sent to Mexico, with a view to obtain her consent to the treaty with

He then alighted from his wagon and commenced an attack upon the robber with his whip-stick, knocked him down, and was beating him,

be. We hear but few complaints among the farmers; and but one opinion prevails, and that is that the crop is an abundant one.

Every species of grain is doing well, and gives rich promise of a fair return for the labors of the husbandman.

The crop of hay is as good as the farmer can ask; and the weather favorable for the harvest.
[Dansville Republican.

fore the man could be seen, on account of the proportion of the expectants are said to be frequence, he was run over and killed, notwithstands the West of the Alleghanies. ing all the efforts of the conductor, and environment to be a German named John Ratzel, aged 40 or 45 years. [Balt. Sun.

speedily follow. [United States Gazette of Monday.

the field, and as many more are known to have been wounded, many of them mortally.

WOOL. It is stated that the farmers of Wash purchased at from 30 to 35 cents a pound. At character by the verdict, and honorably and lib-30 cents, it would yield \$240,000; at 35 cents, erally declined receiving the money." \$280,000. A pretty sum, indeed, to distribute among the farmers of a single county.

CUBA. The immense amount of American commerce with the port of Havana alone, may be inferred from the number of vessels belonging to American citizens, arriving and departing from this port in the month of June last:—
Arrivals—Ships, 15; brigs, 47; schooners, 12;

The Madisonian has an article headed "True friends and professing friends." To which of these classes does the editor of the Madisonian belong? Is there any body fool enough to believe that the President would have a size of the second seco lieve that the President would have a single friend, out of his own family, were it not for the patronage which he has it in his power to bestow! [Mail.

We learn from the Washingtonian, that Mr. Sable Rogers, of Springfield, was brought before a justice on the 15th inst., on charge of violating the Lord's day in mowing and making hay, &c., and convicted and fixed \$10 and costs of court. He appealed, and was put under \$ 100 bonds for good behavior and to keep the peace, &c.

POPULATION. Mrs. Barger, of Petersville, Maryland, about eighteen months ago was safe-ly delivered of three fine children, and the same lady last month presented her husband with four healthy children at a birth. Seven children in eighteen months.

GREENFIELD RAILBOAD. We understand that the Stockholders of the Greenfield and North-ampton Railroad, at a meeting on the evening of the 16th inst. voted to proceed, forthwith, to gra-ding their road from Greenfield to South Deer-field.

New York on Saturday night, was kept through Sunday, and on Monday morning paid \$5 and costs, for disturbing the performances at Nib-The iron revenue cutter Legare overhauled the Great Western going out of New York on Saturday, and beat her a mile and a quarter in less than two hours—the G. W. having head.

In Brookline, Rev Humphrey Richards, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Springfield, to Miss Eumer Greeover of R.

A son of a former emperor of Mexico, Augustus D. Yturbide, slept in the watch house at

way, and five sails set, and the Legare without a single sail.

Edward Perkins, a gambler, killed John White, another gambler, at Memphis, Tennon the 9th instant. He shot him with a pistol. The deceased was a native of Madison county, Tennessee. Perkins was committed to jail.

On the 11th inst., Dr. B. L. Franklin, aged about 26 years, was instantaneously killed at a mining establishment in Cherokee county, Ga., by the machinery employed in the works.

The National Intelligencer of Friday, calls attention to the fact that Santa Anna, President of the Mexican Republic, in a letter to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, represents that Gabriel L. Thompson, an agent seat by the Executive of this country to treat with Mexico in relation to Texas, stated among other things, that he was instructed to make a direct approach and overture to the President of the Republic, and to offer to that Republic a competent indemnity as an inducement to surrender her right in Texas to the United States, under the guise of establishing a new boundary between the United States and Mexico.

The President of the United States, in reply to a call from the Senate for information whether a messenger had been sent to Mexico, with a cess.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

to a call from the Senate for information whether a messenger had been sent to Mexico, with a view to obtain her consent to the treaty with Texas, replied:

"I have to say that no messenger has been sent to Mexico in order to obtain her assent to the treaty with Texas, it not being regarded by the freety with the fre

The bloody consummation generated by years of suspended justice and unpunished outrage we have witnessed. We now know where we are. We now know how the law and the citizons stand in relation to each other. We know that the ultimar ratio will be applied when all else fails, to hring disorder to its senses, and establish peace. Thus the city and her interests will be placed on high and firm ground for the future. Whatever depression in hope and fact may obtain, must be temporary.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. Besides the \$20. stick, knocked him down, and was beating him, when an accomplice made his appearance, and Mr. Gay drove off. The ruffian endeavored to tsab Mr. G. with a knite, but inflicted no further injury than cutting his vest. [Bay State Democrat of Tuesday.

Wesleyan University. Besides the \$20.

Wesleyan University. Besides the \$20.

Wesleyan University. Besides the \$20. \$5,000 of which were subscribed at the Provi-THE HARVEST. The yellow wheat throughout the Genesee Valley, is now falling before
the cradler, and a most glorious crop it proves to
be. We hear but few complaints among the

usbandman.

Corn never looked better than it does at the Institution placed on a permanent basis. [Middletown (Ct.) Sentinel

A Washington letter states that President Tyler in making his present visit to Old Point Comfort, has gotten rid of the importunities of Accident. On Sunday evening, as the umberland train of cars were passing a place office. The near approach of the end of the illed the sidelong Hill Corve, in Morgan county, Va., going towards Cumberland, a man was dimished in any degree the mass of seekers for observed lying on the track asleep, and in consequence of the near approach of the train between the departed from Washington. A great

NORTHAMPTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. The first four sections of this road, extending from the Western Railroad to Cabotville are al-The Military. The companies of military yet remaining in the city have been removed from the Girard Bank, and disposed at the arserom the Grard Bank, and disposed at the arse-nals and other places. Peace is permanently restored, and there is reason, therefore, for the cessation of the display of armed power. Most of the companies from distant places have re-derstand that the contracts have been taken at

THE WHEAT CROP. Although the fly From Texas. Advices from Texas to the 7th inst. represent the crops as highly promising. A desperate battle was fought recently near the Pinto Trace, in which Col. Hays, with nonly 14 men, defeated a body of Camanches, Waccos and Mexicans, numbering over 75. Twenty-three of them were counted deed upon the field, and as many more are known to have Repub.

HANDSOME CONDUCT. The True Sun says: We understand that Philo. P. Rust, Esq., ington County, Pa. have raised the present season, at least eight hundred thousand pounds of a jury, in the case of Rust vs. Webb for libel, wool,—and that the whole of it was readily

> A HARD CASE. Mr. Thomas N. Benton, of cone county, Missouri, has been confined for about a year in the jail at Louisville, Kentucky, charged with the murder of Peter Peterson.
>
> His trial commenced on the 5th inst., and he was acquitted. The proof of his innocence was overwhelming, whilst the ground on which he was arrested was of the most flimsy character.

Mr. Campbell, member of Congress from South Carolina, has written a letter to his constituents, dated Saratoga, declining being a candidate for re-election, in consequence of ill

The receipts of the New York Custom Flouse on Monday were upwards of \$231,000, or \$56,000 more than were ever received on any one day since the formation of the governmen

The St. Augustine News, of the 13th inst., says, "We learn that Lieut. Blake has received orders to commence the survey of a railroad route from Jacksonville to Cedar Keys.

THE GUANO TRADE. A later letter from England to a house in Boston, mentions that vessels are in great demand—not less than from 700 to 800

A person saying to another, "You speak fool-ishly," was sharply answered, " It is that you may understand me."

Three mad dogs have recently been killed in the city of Providence.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by Rev Mr Neale. Mr Edward Tubbs of Marshfield, to Miss Elizabeth Davis of Boston. 18th inst, Mr B. Miles Howes to Miss Mary Isabel-

Marshall.
Mrs Hannah Blauey, 76 yrs 5 mos.
In Roxbury, 23d inst, Mrs Susan S., wife of Mr Hazen J. Burton, 26.
In Attleboro', Miss Emeline A. Tufts, 22.
In Dorchester, 15th inst, Mrs Surah Apthorp Cunningham, daughter of the late Hon Perez Morton of D.
In Andover, 13th inst, Mr Nathan Foster, 83, a soldier of the revolution.

dier of the revolution.

In Manchester, widow Bethia Lee, 90, the older

In Manchester, widow Bethia Lee, 90, the oldest person in the town.

In Quincy, 21st, Marcia W. Bramhall, 51.

In Mitton, Mrs Mary Vose, 76.

In Jamaica Pkini, Mrs Margaret White, 92.

In Scituate, Mr Oliver Cole, 72.

In Cambridge, 16th inst, Mr Peter Lewis, a respectable man of color, 101 years. He was a native of Fishkill, N. Y., born in 1743, at a period when slavery prevailed in that State, but for the last 20 years le has resided in Cambridge.

In Amberst, Mrs Rebecca Lakeman, 79.

In Clappville, 22d inst, Anson, son of Mr Durell Keniron, formerly of Jefferson, N. H., 4½ years. He was found lying between two freight cars on the railroad track near the depot. It is supposed he stepped between the cars and attempted to shackle them while one was moving, when the bunters' caught him by the head and bruised him so that he died in a few minntes. He was m intelligent and very active boy. He was an intelligent and very active boy.

At sea, on a voyage to Canton, Thomas Farrington
Jr, of this city, 34.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION-WEDNES

CAL		or stock		Y.	16.00
	11/9	[BY ST	EPRI	IN BROWN.	begin or
1	als	Appleton Ma	muf. C	co. 10 60.	Sall Jennie
50		Dividends E	ast Bo	ston Co. 4	· Carrie
5	sile	Boston and I	Provid	ence Railron	d, 106.
50	66	Reading Rail	lroad.	s 3 m. 241.	all light at
100	44	44		b 3 m, 254.	
25	44	44		b 1 m, 254.	
25	66	68		1 m. 258.	
25	46	Charlestown			86.
5	**	- 44	+6		861.
2	46	Concord Rai	lroad.	634.	
36	65	Boston & Ma			6. Ford Total
128	66	Western Rai			vor navel
65	66	44	44	779.	
45		44	44	s 1 m. 774	10 / 10 31 / 10
100		Long Island	Railr		and the

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun	Sun	Moon	Days	
Rises	Sets	Rises	length	
Sunday, July 284 48 Monday,	7 24 7 23 7 22 7 21 7 20 7 19	6 34 7 10 7 43 8 10 8 37 9 4 9 30	14 36 14 34 14 32 14 30 14 28 14 26 14 24	

Review of the Markets.

[Corrected Weekly for the Ploughman.] [Wholesale Prices.]

BOSTON, July 26. COFFEE-The transactions of the week comprise 3000 bags St. Domingo, 54 a 52c, part for foreig shipment; 2200 do Rio, 54 a 62c, according to qual ity; Sumatra, 7c per lb, 6 mos cr.

ity; Sumatra, 7c per lb, 6 mos cr.

HIDES—The operations since the last report comprise 2000 Porto. Cabello, 9 lc, cash and time; 2000 St. Domingo, 10 lc, 6 mos; a parcel Central American, 12 lc, 6 mos; 1:00 hung dried Chili, 12 lc, 6 mos; 1:00 hung dried Chili, 12 lc, 6 mos; 2 bales green salted Patnas, 94c each, 6 mos credit; 10,000 Rio Nunez, sold at New York, at 17c, 3 per cent off for cash, The recent import of California are held at 11c. nia are held at Hc.

HOPS—The stock at market for sale is 400 to 500 bales, besides a lot purchased and held on English account. There is no demand at present, the brewing season having not yet commenced, and no orders for export. The last accounts from England were more favorable for a crop in some districts—in others the damage by the fly still continued. The accounts of the accounts for a good crop.

for a good crop.

IRON—We have no sales of importance to notice since the last report. By the last foreign advices we learn that "there has been another strike among the workman in the mines near the Clyde, and the holders of Scotch Pig require higher prices in consequence; 70s is the price now asked, but probably not over 65s has been paid as yet. There is nothing doing on speculation at present, and the transactions are limited. Bar, in Wales, remains firm, at £5 10s to £5 15s., the latter for favorite marks."

LEAD... No sales have come to o MOLASSES—The market has been pretty quiet the past week, and there have been no very extended operations. Sales embrace 75 hhds Cienfuegos, 27½ 28c; 60 do Cuba, 23c; 50 do Trinidad, 27½c; 60 do Cuba Muscovado, 23½c per gallon, 6 mos. Nothing of consequence doing with distillers.

SUGAR—Sales have been made of 8 to 900 boxes Cuba brown at 7a 7gc per lb; 150 hbds Muscovado. 64 a 6gc per lb, 6 mos cr. SALT—The market displays very little activity for either description. The principal sales have been 1000 sacks Liverpool coarse, S1 10 each, eash; 500 do do fine, \$1 35 each.

TEA-Moderate sales have been made to the trade, with no material alteration in prices.

WOOL-There has been a fair demand for fleece and pulled Wool at the quoted rates. A recent import of about 300,000 ibs Valparaiso, has been sold at 9½ per lb.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, July 26. Flour—The market has not undergone any very essential change since the last report and displays very little activity. Sales embrace Michigan and Ohio, S4 31—Georgetown, S4 25aS4, 50—1200 bbls Ohio and Michigan, part sour, about \$4 per bbl—500 bbls Genessee, extra common brand, \$4 50—do good do, \$4 44 per bbl. Some holders of good common brands decline selling at less than \$4 50 per bbl.

per ont.

Grain—The last sales of Corn were 50a51c for yellow flat, and white 49c per bushel—there is none remaining affoat unsold, and an advance on above prices will be asked for the next arrivals. The market is bare of Oats, which are wanted, and will bring higherores.

ALBANY, July 23. Flour—The receipts of Flour by canal are very light for the season and do not keep pace with the demand. Genesee is firm at 4 25 a 314, and sales of smaller lots are made at 4 374. Michigan 4 09, 4 19 a 4 25. Oats 314c; Shorts 10 a 104.

BALTIMORE, July 20. Flour—We have heard of no transactions in City Mills, but from the light stock, millers appear not disposed to sell under \$4.50 for fresh ground. Howard street has been taken at 4 to \$4.25 per brl, the latier from new wheat, and the former fresh from old; the aggregate transactions have not been important. The inspections this week comprise the following kinds and quantities:—Howard street, 4,148 brls and 50 half brls; City Mills, 4,983 brls and 199 half brls; Susquehanna, 597 brls; family flour, 257 brls; total, 9,985 brls and 247 hf brls wheat flour. There were also inspected 117 brls rye flour, and 359 brls corn meal.

flour, 257 brls; total, 9,985 brls and 247 hf brls whe flour. There were also inspected 117 brls rye flou and 359 brls corn meal.

Grain—The receipts of wheat continue to come for ward freely, and are confined altogether to new Nor Carolian, Virginia and Maryland, selling at 85 to 9 for good to prime reds. We have no sales of Rye report. Corn continues in good demand, with only moderate supply, white selling at 41n43c, and yello 44a45. Oats are not active, and new will not cormand over 23, and old 25c.

BRIGHTON, July 22. At market, 211 Beef Cattle, 3 pairs Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 1500 Sheep and Lambs, and 600 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra, 5 25; first quality, 4 75 a 85; second quality, 84 at 425; third quality, 3 75 a 84. In consequence of a small supply of Beeven the market was bricket than for two or three weeks.

Working Oxen—Sales at 870, a \$62.

Cows and Calves—Were very dull. Sales at 18, 21, and 825.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs from 1 75 a 2 50. Sheep

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs from 1 75 a 2 50; Sheep 1 50 a 2 25, Swine—Lots to peddle, 4½c, buif Barrows; small pigs 5 a 6c. At retail, from 5 to 6½c.

Ngw York, July 22. At market, 1200 Beef Cattle, (700 from the north) — Cows and Calves, and — Sheep and Lambs—number not known.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote prime retailing at 4 a 475. The offerings were very large and stemand quite poor. guite poor.

Cows and Calves—Sales at \$16 to \$17 each.

Sheep and Lambs—We quote from \$1 25 to \$3.75

for Sheep, and 1 25 to 2 50 for Lambs.

Retail Prices inside Quincy Market. PROVISIONS.

Al Pouls Committee
图 型 图
Cheese, new milk, per lb 6 a 8
Cheese, 1041 Mons, per 19 a 13
Beef, fresh, per lb 6 a 121 Beef, fresh, per lb
Beel, smoked
Beef, amaked. 4 a 64 Beef, amaked. 4 a 64 Tallow, beef, per lb. 6 a 7 Pork, whole hogs. 1 5 a 34 Pigs, roasting, each. 1 50 a 8 Poel fresh 6 a 8
Pigs, roasting, each 1 50 a 1 75
Pigs, reasting, each
Pigs, roasting, each 50 a Pork, fresh 7 a Pork, salted 7 a Pork, salted 7 a Hams, Boston, per lb 7 a Hams, Western, per lb 64 a Tard, bost, per lb 64 a Tard, Western, per kog 7 a Tribe, per lb 8 8 8
Hams, Western, per lb 64 a 7
Lard, Western, per keg new
Tripe, per ib 8 Pigs' Feet, per ib 8
Veal, per lb 4 "
Culves whole
* 1 10 16 16 16 16
Chickens, pair
Pigeons, dozen
VEGETABLES.
Summer Squashes, doz 10 a 124
Cabbages pach
String Beans, neck
Peas, peck 20 a 20
Cucumbers, doz
Onions, new, bunch 2 a 3
Horseradish, pound 8 a 10
Horseradish, pound. 8 a . 10 Beets, per bunch. 4 a 6 Beans, white, dried, pr bushel. 1 25 a 2 25
Parsley, box a . 6
Potatoes, Bluenose, bushel. 1 75 a 2 60
Parsley, box. a 6 Potatoes, bush. 40 a 50 Potatoes, Bluenose, bushel. 175 n 2 60 Turnips, bunch. 4 a 6
Mangoes, pickled, per gall
Peppers, per gal
Vinegar, pergal
FRUIT. & c.
Apples, new, bushel 2 50 a 3 00 Whortleberries, quart 10 a 12
Currents, quart
Gooseberries, quart 8 a 10 Sweet Water Grapes, pound 50 a 75
Pine Apples, each
Oranges, Sicily, per box 3 00 a 3 50 Lemons, per dozen 12 a 25
Lemons, per dozen
Spearmint, green, bunch 3 a 4 Summer Savory, per lb a 26
Summer Savory, per lb a 25 Sweet Marjoram, per lb a 56
Rose Water, per bottle
BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.
[Wholesule Prices in Quincy Market.]
New Mess Beef, per bblcash 6 50 a 7 00 a 8 18
Boston Extra Clear Pork, bbl. 14 00 a 14 50
Clear, bbl 13 00 a 13 50
Ohio Extra Clear Pork, bbl 12 50 a 13 00
" Clear Pork, bbl 11 50 a 12 00
16 Prime 44 45 7 75 a 8 00
" Lard, in barrels 6 a
is in kegu in a
" Hame, per lb 6 a
Tongues, per bbl
Tallow, tried, per lb 64 a
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.
Lump, per 100 lbs
Butter, shipping, ton 7 a 1
Cheese, best, per ton
Eggs, 100 doz 104 a 1
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.
Beets, bbl
Cabbages, drumbead, 100 6 00 a 6 5
Potatoes, Chenangoes, bbl 1 25 a 1 3

** Eastports, bbl. 2 00 Onions, bbl. 2 50 Pickles, bbl. 4 00 Peppers, pickled, bbl. 8 00 Mangoes, per bbl. 8 00 LUMBER. Wholesale Price. Bangor, 1st quality...... 27 00 a 28 00

8-	00	201	18	00	n.	20	. 4
l.	do	3d	13	00	a	14	ð
	do	4th		50		- 8	J
1	Kenneb	ec, 1st quality	25	00		27	
1	do	2d		00	a	19	d
ı	do	3d	10	00	a	14	ı
1	do	4th	6	50	n	- 8	1
1	Machia	s, 1st quality	25	.00		27	
	do	2d	17	00	-	19	
Ľ	do	84	10	00	13.	14	à
0	do	4th	6	50	- 8	7	ı
1	Saco, 2	d quality					
1	do 3	d	9	00	8	11	1
1	do 4	th	4	50	a	6	ă
ı	Shingle	s, best	3	80		4	
		inferior			9	3	
1	do	cedar	2	00		2	ă
ķ.	do	ordinary	1	25	n	1	
1	Clapbor	rds, clear, 6 inch				27	
1	do	5 inch				17	ă
F	do	2d quality.	10	00		13	ă
5	1 m. 15 m. 17 1			20	-	-	

Laths, 1½ inch. do 1 and 1½ inch. Spruce Lumber, at measure, Hewn ranging Timber, hund. Schoodic Boards, 1st quai, M. Boards, lstquai, M... do 2d do 3d do 4th Ton Timber, pine

Ritail Prices. Flax, American. "175 a Clover, Northern, per ib. 10 a Clover, Southern. "175 a Clover, Foreign. "10 a Lucerne, or French Clover. a Timothy, or Herds Grass, bu. 225 a Red Top, bushel, Northern. 133 a Red Top, Southern, bushel. 68 a Orchard Grass. "2 Winter Rye, bushel. 2 Millet, bush. 3 Buckwheat, bush. 3

Philad., best tanuage, per lb. 23 a
country, per lb. 20 a
Baltimore, city tanuage. 23 a
dry hide 18 a
New York, red, light. 16 a
middling. 16 a
coverweight. 14 a
Boston, slaughter. 17 a
dry hide. 15 a HIDES.

Wholesale Prices.

Wholesale Prices.

LIME. Wholesale Prices. maston, per cask...... 65 a .. 75 nden..... 60 a .. 65

Retail Prices

GRINDSTONES. Wholesale Prices.

A Damper. A correspondent of the New Haven Courier, writing from Sachem's Head, where he has been rusticating, gives the following amusing account of an adventure which occurred within his hearing while there:

"Upon my arrival at this place, I noticed a preuy girl who, from her youthful appearance and manners, I supposed to be a candidate for matrianony. She was accompanied by a young brother and a sister rather older than herself.—

In the course of the afternoon a handsome and In the course of the afternoon a handsome and well dressed man of about thirty, alighted from a carriage and entered the house. Between the

"Certainly!" returned the lady, almost breathless with surprise, "I trust that we shall never cease to be friends."

"Nor nobody need be here, your honor, that can say Bo to a goose." (Shouts of laughter.) "You deserve the bow string for your impudence! But we must try what a few weeks in Newgate

But, then, it was on this occasion cut and come

ogain."

No knife can be sharper than your honor's wit, anyhow? Sure it's cutting and maiming of me that you are, as the leg of mutten said to the carving knife. Long life, and many of them, to your lordship."

The culprit was led away, amid shouts of ap-

Some graceless scamps have been committing outrages upon the grounds of Mr. J. P. Cushing of Watertown; in payment we are considered that the properties of the control of Some graceless scamps.

Some graceless scamps of Mr. J. P. Cuantoutrages upon the grounds of Watertown; in payment, we suppose, for his generosity in opening his beautiful gardens to the public one day in each week. He has been obliged to forego this practice in contact the beautiful gardens of these outrages. No man can be a sequence of these outrages. No man can be a sequence of these outrages. No man can be a sequence of these outrages. No man can be a sequence of these outrages. No man can be a sequence of these outrages. No man can be a sequence of these outrages. No man can be a sequence of these outrages. No man can be a sequence of these outrages. No man can be a sequence of these outrages. No man can be a sequence of these outrages. No man can be a sequence of these outrages. No man can be a sequence of these outrages. No man can be a sequence of these outrages. No man can be a sequence of these outrages. No man can be a sequence of these outrages. No man can be a sequence of these outrages. No man can be a sequence of these outrages. No man can be a sequence of these outrages. No man can be a sequence of these outrages. vile and contemptible. Can we wonder that some wealthy men think that money expended

FATAL ACCIDENT. During the visit to the U. S. sloop-of-war Saratega to the island of St. Thomas, off the coast of Africa, May 24th, the coxawain in charge of the captain's gig, straining too hard upon the tiller, broke it and fell everboard. While in the act of swimming towards the ship, he was seen suddenly to disappear, and thereupon the fins and tail of a hoge shark emerced. While in the act of swimming towards the ship, he was seen suddenly to disappear, and thereupon the fins and tail of a huge shark emerged from the water, and splashing for a few moments, sunk beneath the surface. I saw, says a spectator, nothing but a crimson stain of blood, and a hat floating at a short distance. Not a cry was attered, it was so sudden. Again the splashing of the shark occurred, another was seen to seize the hat—two boats reached the spot, but too late—accres of fish were leaping about for the torn pieces of the poor sailor.

URBINING On Texas.

LETTER to the Hon. Henry Clay, on the Anexation of Texas to the United States, by William E. Channing: 12mo. A few copies for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., no. 134 Washington St.

Buckwheat and Millet.

Ruggles, NOURSE & MASON have just received a fresh supply of Buckwheat and Millet, which will be sold low, at the Agricultural Warehouse, sailor.

The construction of this road is rapidly going on in this section. There is but a few rods of filling up to make a connection with the New Haven Road; and the deep cut which crosses Windsor road and the lots east, is nearly through, while the tunnel under the Albany and Windsor road is going forward fast, a part of the arched mason-work being already up. We also learn that the Springfield and Thompsills received in a ready road is going for ward the springfield and Thompsills received in ready roads. up. We also learn that the Springhest and Inomparentile section is rapidly going on; the rails to be put down this week. The read, it is thought will be completed, and the cars running by about the first week in November. It will be a great route to Boston. [Hartford Courier.

WESTERN RAILROAD. Receipts for the week

1844. 1843. \$8,501 \$6,412 8,006 6,802 \$16,507 \$13,214 Total,

LIBERALITY. We are requested by General LIBERALITY. We are requested by General Cadwalader to acknowledge the receipt of Fifty Dollars, enclosed in a letter from Boston, from "Law and Order," to be applied to the fund for the relief of the families of those soldiers, who were killed and wound d on the 7th and 8th inst. [Philad. North American.

We see it stated that there were 1025 arrivals by railway at Saratoga Springs for the week ending the 17th inst. The stages brought about 600 more, so that the aggregate number of arrivals in the week has not been less than 1500. The number of visitors now at the Springs is estimated at 3000.

Workmen are now busily engaged in demolish-ing the old rough-cast building on Hanover street, behind the counter of which, in olden time, Faank-Lin, the printer and philosopher, sold soap, can-dles, &c. It is said to be one of the oldest build-

Messenger's Notice.

Messenger's Notice.

Middlesex ss. Joly 24, 1844.

Modelesex ss. Joly 24, 1844.

Modelesex ss. Joly 24, 1844.

Notice is bereby given that a Warrant has been dely issued, by Saml. P. P. Fay, Esq., Judge of Probate for the County of Middlesex, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of all the extate, real and personal, of Eli. S. Boothby, of West Cambridge, in said County, laborer, and insolvent debtor, are made and an entered the pair approaching, and concealed by a projecting fragment of rock, surveyed them unobserved. They advanced directly to the spot where I was, and stood so near me that their conversation was audible.

"I am rejoiced to hear," said the girl, "that you have succeeded so well in business, and I suppose (she added with a laugh) that you intend taking a wife back with you. Well, let me chouse one for you; there are plenty of pretty girls now in ______."

Notice of Agricultural Committee.

Farm for Sale.

"Certainly!" returned the lady, almost breathless with surprise, "I trust that we shall never cease to be friends," "I trust that we shall never "More than friends, Hetty" ejaculated the lover.

"More than friends, Hetty" ejaculated the lover.

"More wo me! Henry, Mr. — I mean—Julia, John, come here?" said she, beckoning to her brother and sister, who were a few rods distant. "I do not understand you, sir." "Then you are already engaged!"

"No—yes—why, Mr. —, you are jeating—are you not aware—!"

"Speak—for heaven's sake—of what?"

"Why," said the lady, recovering her composite, and ultimately breaking into a merry laugh, "that I have been a married woman these six weeks?"

"Oh—!!—"

But I have no room for more, and if I had, it is doubtful whether I ought to write it."

Police Office. A case which excited considerable amassement was heard in Bow Street yesterday when an old firsh woman was brought up, charged with making a violent assault on her next door neighbor, a young girl, also from the Green lale. She had torn the bows out of her antagonist's cap, and finally out her severely with a knife.

"Surely," observed the magistrate facetiously, "and "sure, your honor, isn't Bow street the very place to come for one?" (Roars of laughter.)

"You are at no loss for an answer, I see!"

"Nor nobody need be here, your honor, that can say Bo to a goose." (Shout of laughter.)

"You deserve the bow string for your impondence!"

"You deserve the bow string for your impon

A Water Privilege for Sale.

But we must try what a few weeks in Newgate will do."

"That's a New-gait to me, your honor, and a very awkward gate too. If twere a five-barred one I'd clear it anyhow; but I don't like confineBuston and Providence Railroad, which forms the ment." (Laughter.)

"Then, why don't you agree better with your neighbors? It is a serious business to use a knife, and gives them a strong handle against you."

"I only cuts my disagreeable acquaintance in the street, as the quality does."

"But, then, it was on the construction."

"But, then, it was on the construction."

Boston and Providence Railroad, which forms the principal part of the dam. It is about fourteen miles from Boston, two from Canton. Terms liberal. For further particulars, inquire of JOSEPH TOLMAN, Sharon, or of the subscriber in Worcester.

July 18, 1844.

"But 1840.

July 18, 1844.

Buckingham's Devotional Exercises.

Miss Sedgwick's Work.

3w

Notice.

Notice.

Is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and testament of MARY TROWBRIDGE, late of Famingham, in the county of Middlesex, widow, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having deman's upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to WARREN NIXON, Executor.

WARREN NIXON, Executor. Framingham, June 25, 1844.

Framingham Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

THE subscriber has yet on hand a few good Carriages for family and business use, which will be riages for family and business use, which will be solid cheap for cash.

Also for sale, Harnesses, Collars, Trunks, Wagons, Pew Cushions, Riding Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Carriage Lamps, brass bands, coach wrenches, harness buckles, trimminrs, carriage lace, and a large quantity of wood flocks for stuffing, &c. &c. for sule.

Also, Paints, copal varioish, spirits turpentine, sponge blacking, Linneed and Neutsfoot Oil.

Painting, Trimming and Repairing in all the above branches, done by first rate workmen, with the best stock, at fair prices, and at abort notice.

WANTED, immediately, a smart, active woman, to do the work in the family, and a part of the time to be occupied on common sewing.

HOLLIS HASTINGS.

Framingham, June 15, 1844. Framingham, June 15, 1844.

Premium Seythes.

300 DOZ. Phillips, Messer and Colby's cel-ebrated Scythes, of German, Shear and cast steel.

Also, 100 doz. Farwell's do., warranted.

At wholesalw or retail, at unusually low prices, by
RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall.

A young man named Silas B. Howe, accidentally shot himself on board the North America, near Rochester, on Friday last, with a rife he had loaded to kill squirrels. He was from Detroit, and in his pocket was a letter from his mother, with this caution—"Silas, be very careful of your gun."

A writer in the Providence Journal atates that the number of inches of rain at that place for the last four months, is 12 78-100, or nearly thirteen inches. This is a little over the ordinary average, which is three inches per month.

Normal School, at Bridgewater.

So for day, the 21st of July, 1844, at which time applier cants for admission will undergo as examination in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography.

Those who enter the School are required to do so with the intention of remaining at least two terms, which however need not be successive. Terms. Each Pupil must bring a certificate of intellectual ability, and good moral habits. Males must be at least 17 and females at least 16 years of age. No one admitted for less than a term.

N. TILLINGHAST, Principal.

Bridgewater, June 27, 1844.

Annual Fair and Cattle Show

-OF THE-NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

For the year 1844. To be held at Poughkeepeie, Sept. 17th, 18th and 19th.

To the Friends of Domestic Industry.

BETWEEN four and five hundred Premiums are offered for the hest qualities of Agricultural Products of all sorts, Animal and Vegetable; and for Implements and Goods of Domestic Manufacture, whether household or factory—particulars respecting which premiums may be found in the Agricultural Journals and handbills. Many of the Premiums—on Cattle, and other things—are open for competition from other States.

MOORE'S NORTH AMERICAN Cloth and Clothing Warehouse,

-AND-MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

NOS. 43 and 45 ANN STREET,

NOS. 43 and 45 ANN STREET,
BOSTON.

THE proprietor of the above establishment would
call the attention of purchasers of Cloths and
Clothing of every description, to his very extensive assortment, consisting of every style, or fabric, from the
heavy and serviceable goods of American Manufacture,
to the finer fabrics of Germany, France and England.
Shippers or purchasers for the Western trade will do
well to call, as the above will be offered at prices.

cultivation, well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, orcharding, tillage and wood land, with a convenient two story House, two Barns and out buildings thereon—and is well supplied with water.—In its present state it will keep 20 cows, 2 yoke of oxen and a horse the year through.

The premises are so situated as to be conveniently divided into two Farms, only requiring another House to complete the arrangement.

Real Estate For Sale,

Consisting of Dwelling House, Barn,
Shed, Work Shop, II acres tillage and
Shed, Work Shop, II acres tillage and
hand; the selections have been made from the
most noted sources in this country and Europe; and
the Proprietor flatters himself that persons cannot obtain at any place in the Union, plants more genuine.—
For some winting quantities will be furnished at lower
prices than can be purchased at any similar establishment in the country.

Those in the city or vicinity, withing to view the
least side of Walker's Creek, in the West Parish of Gloucester.

Also, a convenient and pleasantly situated one story
Dwelling House, with wood shed attached, and good
garden. For further particulars inquire of
SIMON P. BURNHAM.

Gloucester, West Parish,

Gloucester, West Parish,

Gloucester, West Parish,

Gloucester, West Parish,

Also, a convenient and pleasantly situated one story
support of the country.

Go Trees and Plants packed so as to be safely
transported to any part of the country.

For Sale,

A small farm, pleasantly situated in the south part of Hingham, about 4 miles from the harbor, 15 miles from Boaton, and I miles from the half way house from Plymouth to Boston. Said farm contains of about 26 acres, 4 of which is oak and maple wood, and alout 3 acres of first rate Cranberry meadow, vines well set, and can be flowed at pleasure by a never failing stream of water, which bounds the south side of said farm. The remaining part of the farm is in a bigh state of cultivation, which bears heavy crops of Grain and Grass. The buildings consist of a large one story house, 30 feet barn, with a cellar under one bay, a wagon house 11 by 30, Cooper's shop, 16 by 30, nearly new and all in good repair, with about 60 fruit trees, Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry and Quince in abundance, and nearly all in a bearing state, with a variety of Grape Vines.

Inquire of the Subscriber on the premises, or of WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER, Esq. at the office of the Massachusetts Ploughman. Boxton.

Massachusetts Ploughman, Boston.
DANIEL BARTLETT.

A Farm for Sale,



redit given for most of the purchase money

JOSEPH PRIEST.

Holden, June 15, 1844.

Ground Salt.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

O WING to large quantities of Salt in small bags being offered for sale and represented as Ground Salt, for dairy use, the subscriber is induced to offer for sale, the prime article of GROUND SALT, man-dactured from the best quality pure coarse Salt, at a reduced price in order that Farmers and Traders can supply themselves with an article that will save Butter. It will be put up in barrels in first rate order for transportation any distance, 250 lbs in each barrel, and sold for less than 1 cant per lb, and no charge for the barrel, which in reality in cheaper than any other article of fine salt that is offered for sale.

150 bags C Fine Salt, a first rate article.
2000 bashed T. Ishand and St. Ubea Salt, and Coarse Salt, suitable for salting Hay.

All the above for sale at No 51 Long wharf, by je29 3w = EDWARD HOLBROOK, Jr.

Joseph Breck & Co.

NEW ENGLAND Agricultural Warehouse, ABD

SEED STORE, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. OSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, ORGES, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of culti-vation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties;

and chandbills. Many of the Premium—on Cattle, and other things—are open for competition from other States.

Manufacturers of Woolles and Cotton Goods in New Enghand, as well as in this State, and all others engaged in manufacturing articles anywise connected with the wants of the Farmer and Mechanic, may find the State Fair an advantageous opportunity for exhibiting samples of their productions. Persons intending to exhibit articles of any kind, should report to the Recording Secretary (Henry O'Reilly,) of Albany, as soon as practicable, free of postage; so that adequate arrangements may be made for transportation, &c.

Cedo Nulli, Hill's Early, Early Dwarf, do Charlton, do France, do Warwick, Improved Blue Imperial, Woodford's Dwarf Marrow, Bishop Dwarf for borders, Knight's Dwarf, Dwarf Marrow, Bisho

sale.

*** Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Roses, Dahlias, Green-house Plants, Rhubub and Asparagus Roots, and all Nursery productions furnished at one day's notice, and when requested, can be packed in mats and boxes, so as to be sent to Europe or any part of America.

*** Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms with Seeds of various sizes, containing a complete assortment, neatly put up in papers, lubelled and sealed ready for retail, with printed directions on each package for its management and cultivation.

and for sale low.

Also, constantly receiving by every arrival of the European Steamers, many of the richest descriptions of London and Parisian furnishing articles, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Apricultural Books of all kinds, constantly on hand.

Agricultural Books of all kinds, and Garden Hoplements of all kinds, anong which are the following, vizz—1000 hand of do, 00 Cunds of the following, vizz—1000 howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do do, 00 Cunds of 00, 000 Cunds of 00 Constant Steel Shovels, 150 do Common do do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 300 do Fagetable Cutters, 50 Common do do, 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 do Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do Common do do, 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 do Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do Common do do to Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do Common do do to Cast Steel Shovels,

ing stock loose, upon the plan recommended by the Editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman.

The greater part of the purchase money cam remain on mortgage. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

Stoneham, June 29, 1844.

House for Sale.

A middling sized Dwelling House, two stories high, and in good repair, acres of good land. Inquire at the Bookstore of Boyston & Marshall, or of the subscriber, on the premises. Framingham, July 6, 1844

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers his Farm for Southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of Southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of Southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of Southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of Southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of Southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of Southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of Southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of Southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of Southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of Southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of Southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of Southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of Southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of Southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of Southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of Southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of Southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of Southboro', co

Botanic Garden and Nurseries,

CRANSTON, R. I. en and a horse the year through.

The premises are so situated as to be conveniently divided into two Farms, only requiring another House to complete the arrangement.

The whole or a part will be sold as the purchaser may desire.

A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

For farther particulars apply to Col. Dexter Fay, or Sullivan Fay, Eq. of Southboro', or the subscriber, on the premises.

Southboro', July 6, 1844.

100,000 FRUIT TREES of all the desirable varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Reinzble varieties of Apples, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Peach, Cherry, Apriles, Peach, Cherry, Aprile

transported to any part of the country.

ANSON HOWARD POTTER.

Just Published.

Cranaton Botanic Garden, March 16, 1844.

THE AMATEUR'S SONG BOOK, containing a large collection of Sentimental, National and Comic Songs, set to Music, viz:—The first treble and bass, price 25 cts.

Also, the following Musical works.

price Musician's Companion, first part, second do Instrumental Musician, No. 1, do do do 2, do do do 3, School for the Flute, do do do Violia, do do do Fife, do do do Fife, do do do Germitonet, Preceptor do do Common do Published and sub E. HOWE J. B.

Subsoil Ploughs.

Published and sold by E. HOWE, JR., 7 Corahii

A Farm for Sale,

Pleasantly situated in the westerly part of Holden, containing ninety part of Holden, containing ninety acres of land, well proportioned into mowing, tillage, pasturing, and feased with atone walls, with a good supply of water, wood and lumber; a young and thrifty Orchard of choice grafted fruit. The Buildings are large and commodions. Said farm will be sold low, and a long credit given for most of the purchase money.

Holden, June 15, 1844.

BUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON manufacture several sizes of SUBSOIL PLOUGHS made in form like a genuine Subsoil Plough imported by them from Scotland. They have been thoroughly tested with great satisfaction as the increasing demand from all sections of the country testifies. The New York State Agricultural Society in Sept. 1848, awarded their first premium to the Subsoil Plough made by Raggles & Co. Prices \$6, \$8, \$10, \$12 and \$15.

Agricultural Warehouse, Quinty Hall, Boston.

Notice.



ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SUPERIOR GRAIN CRADLES, light and strong, for sale by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall Agricultural Warehouse. 3w jp6 Agricultural and Garden Imple

HOVEY & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Garden and Grass Seeds, Trees, Plants, Garden Tools, &c.

OFFER for sale a full assortment of Agriculti Implements and Farming Tools, of the I quality, many of which are now in season, viz.

quality, many of which are now in season, vla.
Farwell's cast steel Scythes Patridge's Elastic Hay
do steel back do Forks;
do German steel do Common Hay Forks;
Philips, Messer & Coloy's Harlow's do do
scythes; Superior Sickles;
Hall's superior Rakes; Grass Shearers, 3 sizes;
Common Rakes, various Pruning Shears (long hanqualities; dles:)
Samson's Scythe Snaiths; Grass Hooks;
Common do do Pruning Saws;
Austin's Scythe Rifles;
Scythe Stones;
Budding Knives;
Ames's Shovels and Spades Garden Trowels; Austro's Styler Kines;
Scytle Stones;
Budding Knives;
Ames's Shovels and SpadesGarden Trowels;
Garden Reels and Lines;
Weeding Forks;
Syringes, of all kinds;
Iron Bars, all sizes;
Hoes, Rakes, &c. &c.

Together with every article wanted for the farm and garden.
Also-Garden, Grass and Flower Seeds, Trees,
Shrubs, Roses, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, Bird Seeds. &c.
Catalogues of Fruit Trees, Roses, Flower Seeds, and Dahlias, may be had separately, on application, gratis.
HOVEY & CO.,

Seed Merchants and Nurseryman, tf 7 Merchants' Row, Boston. For Sale.

For Sale.

A Farm pleasantly situated about one and a half miles easterly of the centre of Southboro', on the county road leading from Worcester to Boston, continuing seventy acres of land, with a dwelling-house of cottage form, wood-house, carriage house, piggers, barn and sheds thereon, all built with in five years, at a cost of more than \$2500\). The water is brought in lead pipes into the house and barn yard. There is a cellar under the barn, with passage ways from it on two sides. One hundred young fruit trees, consisting of apple, pear, peach, cherry, &c., and sixty apple trees engrafted three years since, in trees of from six to twelve inches through, all of the best varieties of fruit. The farm lies in the most compact form, being entirely in one body, bounded by the aforesaid county road on the south, on a river on the north, with a straight line running from said road to said river on the east. It is inclosed and divided almost entirely with stone wall—and in richness of soil ranks in the first class among the many good farms in this well known farming town. It has conveniences and merits too numerous to set forth here, but can be seen and better understood by examining the premises. The object of the subscriber in advertising it now, is, that it may be examined while the crops are on the ground. A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if desired.

Evidence of perfect tide will be given.

School and Text Books....(hean.)

School and Text Books....(hean.)

For Descent the passing to the facility with which the subscriber in advertising it now, is, that it may be examined while the crops are on the ground. A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if desired.

Evidence of perfect tide will be given.

School and Text Books....(hean.)

School and Text Books....(hean.)

School and Text Books... Cheap. JAMES MUNROE & CO, Publishers and Book AMES MUNKOE & CO, Publishers and Book-sellers, 134 Washington street, would ask the at-tention of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers School Committees and others to their large stock of Standard School Books and also of Greek and Latin Books for Academies and High Schools, supplies of which are kept constantly on hand; smong them are Goldsbury's Common School Grammar and Sequel; Worcester's American Primary Spelling Book and Seguel:

pictorial Natural History, 400 cuts; Introduction to Geometry, with plates; Crosby's Greek Course; Sale's Spanish Course; PRIMERS, by Galläudett, Worcester, Emerson, setter, and Wood:

PRIMERS, by Gallaudett, Worcester, Emerson, Bentley, and Wood;
SPELLING BOOKS, by Worcester, Webster, National Spelling Books, Emerson, Town, Gallaudett, Saunders, Hazen, Fowle, Leonard and Marshall;
READING BOOKS, by Saunders, Porter, Pierpont, Worcester, Abbott, Lovell, Hale and Goodrich;
HISTORIES, by Worcester, Olney, Goodrich,
Hule, Pinnock, Goldsmith and Robinson;
GEOGRAPHIES, by Mitchell, Olney, Smith, Goodrich, Wo sibridge, Malte Brun, Burritt and Worcester;
GRAMMARS, by Goldsbury, Smith, Murray, Kirkham, Frost, Green, Brown, Fisher and Fowle;
PHILOSOPHIES, by Comstock, Blake, Swift,
Parker, Olmstead, Phelps, Jones, Bakewell, Smellie;
CHEMISTRIES, by Goray, Puelps, Turaer, Eaton,
Beck, Johnston, and Grund;

CHEMISTORIES, by Gray, Fuelps, Turner, Eaton, Beck, Johnston, and Grund;
GEOMETRIES, by Peirce. Legendre and Grund;
ASTRONOMIES, by Wilkins, Hershell, Vose,
Blake, Olmstead and Ryan.
ARITHMETICS, by Leonard, Emerson, Greenleaf,
Culburn and Davies:

ARITHMETICS, by Leonard, Emerson, Greenleaf, Colburn and Davies; Sophoeles Greek Grammar and Exercises, Felton's Reader, Jacob's Reader, Homer's Iliad.

DICTIONARIES by Webster, Worcester and Walker, Leverett's Latin Lexicon, Donnegan and Groves Greek Lexicons, Anthon's Classical Dictionary. All the Works on Botany, Mathematics, Bookkeeping, &c. &c.

All the various courses used in studying the Spanish, French, German and Italian Languages.

Always on hand a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, suitable for School, Village, Lyceum and Parich Libraries, which together with the text books will be sold lower than by any house in the city.

Stationery, a 4arge assortment.

Cheap Cash School Book Store.

EWIS & SAMPSON, Publishers and Booksel-lers, No. 122 Washington street, Boston, would invite the attention of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers, Sehool Committees, and others, to their large stock of POPULAR STANDARD SCHOOL

avenport's Dictionaries.

PARLEY, Goodrich, Hale, Pinnock, Goldsmith,
Vorcester, Olney, and Robinson's Histories.

VOSE, Blake, Wilkins, Olmsted, Ryan, and Whe-

A FEW of Stetson's superior Hoes may be had at the Ploughman Office. They are recommended as having given complete satisfaction. Those who have used them prefer Stetson's Hoes to any other in the market. Corn.

1200 BUSH. White Corn; 800 do Yellov do; 600 do damaged do, for sale cheap S. O. DANIELS.

MILITARY GOODS,



OF ALL STYLES AND DESCRIPTIONS. May be found at the

Warehouse of the Subscribers, have one of the most extensive assortm SILVER AND PLATED WARES,

LAMPS, CANDELABRA, TABLE CUT-LERY, TEA TRAYS, FANCY GOODS, &c. HARRIS, STANWOOD & CO., Boston, June 15, 1844. No 29 Tremont Row.



A MONG the many instruments for the cure of Hernia or Rupture, none (as will be seen by the following testimonials of men distinguished in their profession) can compare with Fletcher's Truss.

Numerous cases can be given of radical cure. It is
only necessary, however, to make the following references, viz:—Drs. J C Warren, G Haywood, W Ingalls, S D Townsend, S S Jedfies, J V C Smith, W
Lewis, Boston; W J Walker, Charlestown; A L
Pierson, Salem; E Alden, Randolpt; J C Dalton,
Lowell; D Crosby, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, Dartmouth College; E Hoyt, President, and J B
Abbott, Secretary of N H Medical Society; T Haynes,
Concord, NH; J Roby, Professor of Anatomy and
Surgery in Bowdoin College; J W Mighells, Portland, Me; S Spaulding, Montpelier, Yt.

Dr. W. G. Hanaford, of Boston, says:—
I have been in the habit of applying Dr. Fletcher's
Patent Trass since its first introduction—have applied
it in many cases, and noticed its effect.

strument of the kind within his knowledge.

Dr. Stephens of Stoneham, says:—
I have advised my patients afflicted with Hernin, to
employ Mr. Angier to fit them with Fletcher's Patent
Truss, and they have been perfectly satisfied with its
operations. While they are worn with almost perfect
case and comfort, the descent of the viscera of the audomen is effectually prevented.

93- That no one from a distance may be subjected
to inconvenience or disappointment, Mr. Angier will
always be found at his Store every Saturday.

Medford, May 25, 1844.

eop3m

DRY GOODS NOTICE! Our WHOLE STOCK at a low price.

OUR senior partner having left for Europe FALL SUPPLIES. we shall offer every article of our large as ment at a price that will insure its sale; a are determined to show our customers a NEW STOCK OF FALL GOODS by the first of THE PACKETS TO ARRIVE during this

and the next month will bring our regular sup-plies, which will be offered equally low. This stock comprises the greatest variety of NEW FANCY AND STAPLE DRESS GOODS, for both GENTS', and LADIES' us BHAWLS, of every fabric,

FURNISHING FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, to be found in this country; and presents a rare opportunity to buyers at wholesale or re-tail to supply themselves with a good article at

THE LOWEST PRICE NAMED PIRST. 43 GEO. W. WARREN & CO.,

192 Washington St., (Opposite the Marlboro' Hotel.) BOSTON, MAY 16TH.

For Sale,

BOOKS, constantly on hand, comprising in part the following:

PIERPONT, Worcester, Angell, Emerson, Porter, Saunders, Lovell, Adams, Hale, Goodrich, and Abbott's Reading Books.

WORCESTER, Mitchell, Smith, Ohey, Parley, Woodbridge, Wilhard, Malte Brun, Burnitt, Huntington, and Smily's Geographies.

EMERSON, Smith, Davis, Walsh, Adams, Welsh, Leonard, Burnham, and Greenleaf's Arithmetics.

SMITH, Murray, Levizac, Gould, Adams, Kirkham, Goodnow, Bohnar, Cllott, Fisk, Brown, Fowle, Frost, Alger, Green, Andrews, and Stoddards' Grammars.

COMSTOCK, Blake, Swift, Parker, Abercrombie, Olmsted, Phelps, Jones, Bakewell, and Smellies' Philosophy.

GRAY, Comstock, Blake, Turner, Enton, Phelps, Johnson, and Grund's Chemistries.

DONNEGAN, Leverett, Boyer, Nugent, Webster, Walker, Lempriere, Ainsworth, Graglia, Meadows, Grove, Anthon, Newman, Barretti, Gallaudet, and Davenport's Dictionaries.

PARLEY, Goodrich, Hale, Pinnock, Goldsmith,

A Farm for Sale.

Worcester, Olney, and Robinson's Histories. VOSE, Blake, Wilkins, Olmsted, Ryan, and Whewell's Astronomies WEBSTER, Town, Gallaudet, Sanders, Hazen, Leonard, Marshall, Colmly, Emerson, Fowle, and Perry's Spelling Books. Also, all the books in general use upon Rhetoric, Botuny, Mathematics, Algebra, Book-keeping, &c. Anthon's series of Classical Works, Latin, Greek, French and German School Books, &c. &c. In addition to the above, can be found one of the most extensive assortments of miscellaneous books in New Explands, all of which will be sold at a price to conform with the times. Terms of payment, one-third cash, the remainder to suit the purchase in good repair.— The Best Hoes!! A FEW of Stetson's superior Hoes may be had at the Ploughman Office. They are recommended

LOOK AT THIS! DRAPER AND TAILOR.

THE Subscriber acquaints his friends in the vicinity of WALTHAM and at a distance, that he has opesed a large
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT South Framingham, July 6, 1844. 4t

Salt! Salt!!

OPEN DESCRIPTION OF SUBSTRANCE OF SALE SUITABLES.

South Framingham, July 6, 1844. 4t

Salt! Salt!!

OPEN DESCRIPTION OF SUBSTRANCE OF SALE SUITABLES.

Gentlemen in the habit of visiting the city would do well to give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All Garments warranted to give satisfaction.

South Framingham.

N. B. All Garments warranted to give satisfaction.

Weltham April 27, 1844.

Waltham, April 27, 1844.

1844. Improved Eagle Ploughs, 1844.



MANUFACTURED BY Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, And for sale at the Manufactory in Worcester, and at their AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

SEED STORE,

QUINCY HALL, BOSTON.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, have added to their extensive assortment of plough patterns, several sizes with new and important improvements, and have by means of machinery, introduced such uniformity in the structure of their ploughs, that all those of the same class being exactly of the same form and dimensions, all parts of the wood as well as iron, may be replaced with a facility that could not otherwise be attained.

be replaced with a facility that could not otherwise be attained.

In 1843 the Trustees of the Essex County Agricultural Society considering the plough the most important implement in agriculture, offered premiums for the best plough, under the direction of a most able committee, consisting of Moses Newell, I. W. Proctor, Wm. Sutton, Asa F. Newhall, and Andrew Disdge, Esque, a most thorough and persevering trial was had at Salem in October last, occupying two days. The committee in their report say,—"In testing the questify of a plough, the power by which a plough is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are prominent points for consideration." And after giving a statement of the first days' trial, at which there were 17 ploughs presented for trial, and giving the names of those who held the plough they say,—"As so much depends on the skill of the person holding the plough, the committee were at a loss to know what proportion of the merits of the work was to be attributed to the plough and, what to the ploughman; and as there appeared in some instances an effort to enlarge the work beyond the natural powers of the plough, the committee requested the competitors each of them to produce two ploughs, one of large and one of medium size, to be tried on a subsequent day; the smaller size to turn a farrow 12 inches wide and 7 inches deep; the larger size to turn a farrow 14 inches wide and 7 inches deep. The examination of these ploughs took place on the 24th of Octobe. The ploughs were held by members of the committee." The following is a copy of their table, showing the comparative amontor of power in pounds required to operate the different ploughs:

MEDIUM SIZE FLOUGHS.

MEDIUM SIZE PLOUGHS. Winslow of Danvers,

Prouty & Co. Boston, Ruggles & Co. Worcester, Howard, Hingham, 412 lbs. 412 lbs.

LARGE SIZE PLOUGHS. Winslow,
Prouty & Co.,
Ruggles & Co.,
Howard.

Winslow,
Sod A.
Eagle No. 2,
426 lbs.
450 lbs.

Ruggles & Co., Eagle No. 3, 420 lbs.

Howard, 450 lbs.

In speaking of the Improved Eagle plough, to which they unanimously awarded the highest premium, they sny.—"As near as we can ascertain, this plough combines all the good qualities manifested in either of the others, with some peculiar to itself;" and "further, our attention was particularly called to the quality of the castings on the ploughs of Ruggles & Co., their finish and durability." "Their appearance certainly is more perfect than any thing we have elsewhere seen." "The process of chilling the points, the entire edge of the starte, and fange or base of the landside, gives a permanence and durability to the work that renders it of a decidedly superior character." "And we think there is no hazard in saying the value of the parts thus made, is more than doubled by the process."

At the same Society's Ploughing Match, held at Andover Oct. 3, 1843, where there were forty-four competitors, nine of the ten premiums were awarded to ploughmen using ploughs made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

At the Ploughing Matches held in Massachusetts the

plong meen using plongs made by Knigges, Nourse & Mason.

At the Plonghing Matches held in Massachusetts the same year, forty-three premiums were awarded to plonghmen using plonghs made by R. N. & M., twelve of which were the highest premiums awarded in the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Worcester, Plymouth, and Bristol.

At our Warehouse may be found the most extensive and complete assortment of AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS to be found in the United States, embracing every tool used in the cultivation of the farm and garden. Also a large and well selected assortment of Field, Grass, Garden and FLOWER SEEDS, all of which are offered at whole-sale or retail, at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser.

Also, PLOUGH CASTINGS, for repairing most

kinds of ploughs in use. Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms. mh16 tf SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.

Cash Tailoring Establishment, Chambers over the Store of E. H. Warren.

Ephraim Lord's

The Citizens of Framingham and its vicinity:—

As this is the season for procuring Clothing I would call your attention to the fact that Garments are made cheaper at this place than at any other Clothing Store in this vicinity.

Having made an important alteration in my shop, and fitted it up in the most thorough manner I am prepared to furnish garments from fine English, French, German and American Clothe, made up in the best and most fashionable style, at exceedingly low prices.

It is an error of a large number of people in believing that Clothing can be bought cheaper at Boston than in the country.

ing that Conting the country.

I will make any description of Garments 25 per cent cheaper than can be obtained at any of the tailoring establishment in Boston, slop shops not excepted, for the plain reason that my expenses for rent are much the plain reason that my expenses for rent are much leas than theirs.

The following is a list of my prices:—Dress and Frock Coats, of the most fashionable colors, from \$8 to \$14, and for the best Coat that can be made \$18.

Pants of Cassimere or English Doe Skin, \$4 to \$6.

Vests—Silk, Satin or Figured Velvet, made up in the most beautiful manner—\$3 to \$5.

N. B. The Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks for the very liberal partonage highert opening and re-

for the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and re-spectfully solicits a continuance of the same. EPHRAIM LORD. Framingham, April 20th, 1844.

Advertisement. Advertisement.

THE PANACEA prepared by Messrs. RANSOM & STEVENS, 325 Washington street, we have before taken occasion to recommend, as an article every way worthy of confidence, and one which is an effectual remedy for all such diseases as it professes to cure. It is solely intended for such diseases as have their origin in an impure state of the blood. For a year past we have made frequent and at all times satisfactory trial of its virtues; we have unhesitatingly recommended it to our friends in private, and their testimony fully concurs with our own experience.—Messrs. R. & S. have received since its introduction to the public, a file of certificates, which if printed, would fill a volume. We have examined many of these certificates, which we find to have emanated from some of our most respected citizens, and their testimony is emphatic as to the good resulting from the use of this medicine. We can confidently recommend it to those who have not tasted its merits, as one of the best alternitives which the science of medicine has yet produced.

The vistness of the Dandelion Tempto and Sarsanse.

duced.

The virtues of the Dandelion, Tomato and Sursapa-

The virtues of the Dandelion, Tomato and Sarsaparilla, which are the chief ingredients of the Panneca are known to all. They are the most innocent as well as most effectual plants, known in the vegetable kingdom. We will merely say that for such diseases as serofulous homors, eruptions of the skin, general debillty, jaundice, and all disorders arising from secretions of the liver, impurity of the blood, &c., the Dandelion and Tomato Panacca of Messrs. Ransom & Stevens, is the best medicine with whose virtues we have become acquainted. [Boston Daily Bee. tf mil6 Farmers in Andover and Vicinity Can find Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's

PLOUGHS, and a general assortment of FARMING TOOLS, at wholesale prices, at STIMPSON & DOLE'S. Ballard Vale, April 5, 1844.

12,000 Coats, Pants, and Vests, BEST STYLE AT LOW PRICES.

PLOUGHS,

-SELLING AT-OSGOOD'S NO. 31 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.

Henry G. Terry, BOOK BINDER,

40 CORNHILL.

Over A. Tompkins' Book Store,

THE POET'S CORNER.

TO A ROSE-BUD IN HUMBLE LIFE. Sweet, uncultivated blossom, Rear'd in Spring's refreshing dews, Dear to every gazer's bosom, Fair to every eye that views; Opening bud, whose youth can charm us Thine be many a happy hour; Flourish long, my lovely flower!

Though pride looks disdainful on thee. orning scenes so mean as thine, Although fortune frowns upon thee, Lovely blossom, ne'er repine: Health unbought is ever with thee, What their wealth can never gain; lanocence doth garments give thee,

When fit time and reason grant thee Leave to quit thy parent tree, May some happy hand transplant thee. To a station suiting thee ! On some lover's faithful bosom May'st thou then thy sweets rasign; And may each unfolding blossom Open charms as sweet as thine !

Till that time, may joys unceasing. Thy bard's every wish fulfil! When that's come, may joys increasing Make thee blest and happier still ! Flourish fair, thou flower of Jesse's, Pride of each admiting swain-Envy of despairing lasses-Queen of Walk-herd's lonely plain !

> TOUCH US GENTLY, TIME. Touch us gently, Time ! Gently-as we sometimes glide Through a quiet dream ! Humble voyagers are we, Husband, wife, and children three-(One is lost-an angel fled

Touch us gently, Time ! We've not proud or soaring wings: Our ambition, our content, Lies in simple things. Humble voyagers are we. Seeking only some calm clime: Touch us gently, gently Time !

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Lady Killer.

BY DARWIN HILLER.

Mr. Frederick Smithers was a lady killer,do not mean to affirm that he committed female murder in such a manner as to bring himself under the laws of his country : he was more refined, and more dangerous in his cruelty. He used no deadly weapon—he administered no oison : he destroyed by the irresistible power

of his fascinations.

It may be wondered how Mr. Frederick Smithers could, with a clear conscience, devote himself to so heartless a pastime. He could not. His life, according to his own account, was a constant succession of passion and re-morse-of sinning and repenting; and all who heard his discourse-and believed his discourse

pitied, whilst they admired him.

By his voluntary—exceedingly voluntaryion it appeared that he had broken confiding hearts by the dozen, and had been the real producer of some of the most touching epitaphs some of the most roman 'c cemeteries about London But though the cause of maddening love in all of the gentle sex who came within his influence, he had himself remained insensible. Transient gleams of affection he had exindeed-bright spots amid the general esolate darkness-but love-pure and enduring ove-such as alone could justify his making his singular and dreadful destiny to light up aron, but himself to be denied warmth, and to suffer all the pangs of regret for

on of unintentional suffering This delectable confession, we are bound to say, found credit with but few; and some wild young men, who were quite unsusceptible of anything like sentiment, had even carried their scepticism and contempt so far as to form from the doubtful adventures of Mr. Frederick Smithers a comic song of fourteen verses, which they were in the habit of singing with distinguished applause at the bachelor's supper parties. Mr. Frederick Smithers, however, was unmoved by vulgar ridicule and incredulity, and continued his accustomed existence, making love as if by habit—boasting of his success—and lamenting

his own obdursey.

One autumn it chanced that Mr. Frederick Smithers took it into his head to go to Scotland He was properly struck with the architectural beauties of Edinburgh, and the romantic beauties of the Highlands, and prepared to depart for London with regret whe business of importance. He embarked in a steamer, and after a few miserable hours of ers, flushing with a feeling between shame and sea-sickness, began to look about him and as- anger. sume the air of a man who was use to marine With one of his fellow-passengers he soon became on very friendly terms; this was a young surgeon named Desborough, who had been making rather a lengthened stay in Edinburgh, and was now on his way to London, said Smit

Among those with whom Smithers had become thus acquainted, there was one family which soon absorbed the greatest share of his coln, and her two daughters, both very beautiful and accomplished girls. Desborough had known them from his boyhood, and was consequently treated almost like a member of the uted his favorable reception entirely to his own merits, and returning warmth for warmth with interest, was in a short time scarcely ever Morning calls gave him an opportunity to form evening engagements, and these again gave him a pretence for morning calls; concerts, operas, theatres, balls—all were brought into requisi-tion, and, as Smithers flattered himself, not in

It may be asked how Deshorough reliahed these vigorous proceedings of his new friend. Indeed, he seemed to take little notice of them. He evinced some surprise at first, and, as Smithers thought, some jealousy. But he soon appeared to consider the appearance of the ladyall indication of vexation disappeared. Smithers, on his part, was perfectly at ease; for he had not carried on the siege long before he had arrived at a very satisfactory conclusion, which was that both the Misses Lincoln were desper ately in love with him, and that both looked with perfect indifference on Desborough, who was the victim of a hopeless passion for one or

to be? It was plain be could have either, as he more marked before, you might have been earli-had given them both equal reason to hope, er undeceived; but for Mary or myself to have neither could be astonished at finding herself the chosen one, though misery and a broken heart would have appeared conceited and indelicate. Me would have checked your constant visits: He made his election at last, and fixed on the elder as being the more beautiful, and, he sus-pected, having better expectations than her sis"And to Edward Deshorough I suppose I am ving better expectations than her sis-His plan formed, he prepared to put it

As he was about to go out on this errand, a knock at the door announced a visitor, and Desborough entered. He had not called on Smith.

"He was my rival as I suspected at first; and with his quiet artful manageures has duped me, and triumphs over me. But he shall repent his triumph." ers for some time, but there was no diminution of friendship in his manner as he shook hands of Edward Deshorough; but the dupe only of Edward Deshorough; but the dupe only of

An idea came into the mind of Smithers.—
Here was the very man who first introduced his to the Lincolns, and who probably would feel hurt if not consulted on an affair of such moment.

At all events he had no cause to fear him as a rival—of that he was certain; and opportunity for a little boasting, and perhaps the gratification of a little friendly malice, was irresistible.

— appear falsely to you. You magned encouragement was given, and suspected a rival where no rivalry existed. Edward Desborough was engaged before you knew him, to a young lady in Edinburgh, and in three months they will be married."

As Sophia uttered these words a loud knock was heard at the street door, and immediately

of a little friendly malice, was irresistible.

'Desborough, exclaimed he, 'I wish to have your advice on a matter of importance. My constant attentions to the Lincoln family have no ing forth her hand, "good morning, I am glad doubt been very obvious to you, and probably you have thought that I was merely seeking the gratification of an idle vanity; but I assure you old lady, Mr. Smithers rushed past her without

certainly has fine eves—very fine eyes! But there is something about Mary that is quite ir-resistible, and to Mary is my heart given."

"And," said Desborough, "which sister did ment.

ers, "I should have been jealous of you though boon beyond all price; and if the gentlemen with either; for at that time I hadn't made up knew it, to them, through their wives. The lamy mind; but, now that I have, I must lose no dy who is fond of her garden, and delights in

trepidation.

you the purport of which you may probably know. My constant and devoted attentions could you the purport of which you may probably which arouses a kindred melody in the soul. Be good natured. Don't get into an angry you, and beseech that your words may give me be time enough to talk the former over when

hope."

"Indeed, Mr. Smithers," said Mary, smiling, "I did not interpret so exactly as you suppose. I considered your attentions pretty equally distinct of the suppose. I considered your attentions pretty equally distinct of the supposed that they were intended solely far me. I ected that they were intended solely for me, I tions were in vain!"

ns were in vain!"
"In vain, Miss Lincoln!" exclaimed Smithhead, a sweet stomach, a

said Smithers. "You are certainly not prone to delude with false hopes; others, perhaps, where he contemplated the purchase of a practice. Smithers and Desborough walked the deck together—played draughts together—and

quently treated almost like a member of the family; and Smithers, being presented to them nance all appearance of chagrin, put on an expression of sentiment. His late opening speech warmth than probably would have been accorded to him had the mode of meeting been different ent. Be this as it may, the lady-killer attributed. Be this as it may, the lady-killer attributed to the mode of meeting been different ent. Be this as it may, the lady-killer attributed to the mode of meeting been different ent. Be this as it may, the lady-killer attributed to the mode of meeting been different ent. Be this as it may, the lady-killer attributed to the mode of meeting been different ent. Be this as it may, the lady-killer attributed to the mode of meeting been different ent. Be this as it may, the lady-killer attributed to the holder of a flat holds it in fee, with right of way on the common stairs. The highest owner possesses right upwards, ad infinitum, and may sell the right to eject a flat above him; and so in seccession. it should do duty on the present occasion like-

that I might tell you the truth."
"And that !" faltered Smithers. "And that, Mr. Smithers," said Sophia, "is that I wish to look on you only as a friend, but Church Struck. The Sullivan (N. Y.)

sacrificed," exclaimed Smithers, passionately. "He was my rival as I suspected at first; and

"Be calm, Sir," exclaimed Sophia, "or l on the topics of the day.

An idea came into the mind of Smithers.—

your unbounded vanity, which made everything appear falsely to you. You imagined encourage the state of the control of the day.

was heard at the street door, and immediatel

gratification of an idle vanity; but I assure you my motives were of a higher order. I have long sought—unsuccessfully sought—a girl with whom, as I believed, I could happily pass my life. At length I have found her—Mary Lincoln is that girl. Tell me if, in your opinion, I have chosen wisely."

"Mary Lincoln is a charming creature," exclaimed Desborough.

"I have not come to a decision without much thought," said Mr Smithers. "Both the Misses Lincolns are charming creatures; and Sophia certainly has fine eves—very fine eyes! But

there is something about Mary that is quite irresistible, and to Mary is my heart gives."

"Upon my word." said Deaborough, laughing, in spite of all attempts to keep his counterance, "you are very impartial in your praise, and, it would appear, have given half your heart each. I hope both ladies are not enamoured of you, and there is no danger of one pining beneath your indifference."

"Ah, my dear friend," exclaimed Smithers, "you are very penetrating, I find. Yes; the case is just as you say. Mary and Sophia, I have every reason to believe, are both passionately in love with me; and what will become of poor Sophia when I propose for her sister, I dread to contemplate."

"But what are your reasons for this very complacent belief?" asked Desborough.

"Oh, they are innumerable!" replied Smithers. "Looks, words, tone of voice, tell all—and have long told me their secrets. Do you remember that Mary sometime ago left off wearing her hair in bands, and took to wearing it in ringlets! well, that was because I said how much I preferred ringlets. Have you nev-LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR AL

remember that Mary sometime ago left off wearing her hair in bands, and took to wearing it in ringlets! well, that was because I said how much I preferred ringlets. Have you nover observed, too, how often Sophia dresses in black! I like her best in black."

"Oh, the matter is plain!" exclaimed Desborough.

"Plain enough to me at all events," said Smithers; "too plain, I may say. But egad," continued he, playfully slapping Desborough on the shoulder, "I thought once you were my rived, egad I did! whether with Mary or Sophia I could not discover; but with one certainly.—However, I soos found that they looked on you merely as a friend."

"I always told you so," said Desborough, "I always told you so," said Desborough, it is made to the man arrow lace, put on full. Open and fancy straw bonnets are very fashionable of ivy, wheat ears intermixed with buccorn flowers, and trimmed with pince with green ribbon shaded and broches. Capotes composed entirely of face are lined with blue or pink gauze, ornamented with beind spice of the flowers, weaths of ivy, wheat ears intermixed with process. By weaths of ivy, wheat ears intermixed with buccorn fewers, and trimmed with pince of the flowers. Lace also continues to be much used on bonnets. Green is a very fashionable color; mambouts and sayles are shaded in this color, and look well on pailes de riz with green ribbon shaded and broches. Capotes composed entirely of face are lined with blue or pink gauze, ornamented with field daises or ivy. Crape bonnets are very much worn, and as well as tulle, are made with pink or blue crape, and trimmed with bins or lace. The Malnase scarf is much approved, made either of silk, lace, tulle, or embroidered muslin trimmed with lace; the pardessus Marquise is made. "I always told you so," said Desborough, "and that I regarded them in that light also."
"Yes," said Smithers, "but I didn't believe shadle, the capes richly embroidered, and bayou; I thought you were only endeavoring to lull my suspicion in order to throw me off my which latter are in high favor in Paris at this movement."

u consider my favorite "
"Oh, that I couldn't discover," said Smith- To the ladies of the creation, flowers are a my mind; but, now that I have, I must lose no time. If you are coming part of my way I shall be glad of your company; and depend upon it I will not forget to send you some bride-cake,"

Accordingly they left the house together, and parting at some distance from the residence of Mrs. Lincoln, Smithers repaired thither at once, and knocked a knock which eviceed his usual confidence, with some small alloy of unusual trepidation.

Now it so happened, that everything was arranged most properly for the occasion of his in summer. It is monstrous to see men, when visit. Mrs. Lincoln had gone out; Mary was painting an oil picture in the breakfast parlor; and Suphia was practising the piano-forte in the drawing-room. Mr. Smithers entered the former apartment in his wonted familiar manner, and, preventing Mary from calling ber sister.

Don't bolt your food like an anaconda. mer partment in his wonted familiar manner, and, preventing Mary from calling her sister, Take exercise in early morning. Ah! what seated her in a chair, took another close beside her, and commenced proceedings in the followher, and commenced proceedings in the followher, and the dew, and the streams are muring manner: manner:
My dear Miss Lincoln, I have that to say to muring in their own quiet way, pleasant music,

Bathe often—three times a week—every day.

Bathe often—three times a week—every day.

The expense is as nothing to the benefits derived. If you would enjoy health, have a clear put your carcasses under the water every day "Perfectly so!" said Mary. "As a friend, and when you emerge use the brush vigorously for five minutes. There is nothing like the rough, I esteem you; but love you I feel I ver can."

There is nothing like the pure, bracing water. We never dip beneath the surface without thanking God for having placed such a health promoting element within our reach. [Nosh's Memoring element within our reach.]

exchanged cards when they landed, continued their acquaintance on shore. Smithers introduced Desborough to his friends, and Desborough introduced Smithers to his friends, and at each others lodgings they were completely at home.

Among these with whom Smithers had be.

good morning."

He quitted the breakfast-parlor, and repaired full of rage and disappointment straight to the full of rage and disappointment straight to the borough introduced Smithers to his friends, and taking room, from which had issued during the whole of the proceeding interview, the rumbling and tinkling of the piano-forte. He rumbling and tinkling of the piano-forte. He rumbling and tinkling of the piano-forte. He rumbling and tinkling of the piano-forte. resolved to propose at once to Sophia—the charming bright eyed Sophia—in every respect are bells; and if you wish to see any of them, charming oright eyed Sophia—in every respect superior to her haughty deceitful sister, and so gratify by one bold stroke, his love and revenge.

He drew his chair to her side, very much in the same style as the commencement of interview the first, and dismissing from his countenance all appearance of chagrin, put on an extended to the countenance all appearance of chagrin, put on an extended to the countenance all appearance of chagrin, put on an extended to the countenance all appearance of chagrin, put on an extended to the countenance and countenanc

> wise.
>
> "My dear Miss Sophia Lincoln," said he, "I have that to say to you, the purport of which you may probably know. My constant and devoted attentions could hardly be misinterpreted. I declare that I love you, and beseech that your MILITARY ENCAMPMENT. They are making I declare that I love you, and besecch that your words may give me hope."
>
> It was a strange and startling fact, that no the stoner had Smithers addressed Sophia thus in the very same words which he had just used to her sister, than Sophia replied in very nearly the same words in which her sister replied.
>
> "Pardon me, Mr. Smithers," said she: "your attentions were not, indeed, to he interpreted so easily. They seemed divided with tolerable impartiality between my sister and myself, and to her I suspected them to be directed. Had I believed that I was their object, I should have endeavored to bring about an eclaircissement, that I might tell you the truth."
>
> "And Philadelphia, will be present. A parade and review will take place on Thursday, the lat day of August, at 3, P. M.. of the whole command, at which the governor of New Jersey, Gen. Scott, of the army of the United States, the generals of the state of New Jersey, and many of the generals of the other states, with their aids, will be present. A parade and review will take place on Thursday, the lat day of August, at 3, P. M.. of the whole command, at which the governor of New Jersey, Gen. Scott, of the army of the United States, the generals of the state of New Jersey, and many of the generals of the other states, with their aids, will be present. A parade and review will take place on Thursday, the lat day of August, at 3, P. M.. of the whole command, at which the governor of New Jersey, Gen. Scott, of the army of the United States, the generals of the state of New Jersey, and many of the generals of the other states, with their aids, will be present. Immediately after the review, a national salute will be fired under the direction of Commissary General Storms, of New York, who will send to the field, with troops of his own commissary General Storms, of New York, who will send to the field, with troops of his own commissary General Storms, of New York, who will send to the field and the state of New Jersey.

was the victim of a hopeless passion for one or both—but if for one, he could not tell which; and it did not matter, for he could'nt get her.

Having thus clearly soutled in his own mind the state of affairs as regards others, he began to question himself as to the condition of his own heart—could he feel happy to select one of the Misses Lincoln, and actually to marry her?

After some deliberation he decided that he could. The next question was—which was it

RIGHT AT LAST. The Common Council of RELIGIOUS READING. Philadelphia have adopted the following resolu-

tions complimentary to the military engaged in

the State, who had to resort to forcible meas-

THE LORD'S PRAYER

the suppression of the late riots in that city :-We lay before our readers the Lord's Prayer, bea Whereas the city of Philadelphia, since the ully paraphrased into an acrostic, by Thomas Stur-6th instant, has been kept in a state of continued ant, Jr., a soldier in the 26th regiment United excitement and alarm, originating in, and growing out of, a riet in the district of Southwark, States Infantry, and a prisoner of war in the pro in which the mob resisted the civil authorities, and were not finally subdued until the volunteers of this and the neighboring counties were called upon by his Excellency the Governor of of Upper Canada. [St. Louis Reveille.

Our Lord and King, who reign'st enthroned on high, Father of light! mysterious Deity!
Who are the great I AM, the last, the first, the State, who had to resort to forcious mass-ures, in which many lives were lost and several of our citizen soldiers were severely wounded, before said riot could well he quelled and the Art righteous, boly, merciful and just, In realms of glory, scenes where angels sing, Heaven is the dwelling place of God our King, majesty of the laws sustained; and whereas it becomes all good citizens at all times to award Hallowed thy name, which doth all names trans the meed of praise to those who, in cases of emergency, come forward to maintain the sanc-tity of our constitution and laws, yet more par-ticularly is it so at the present; therefore be it, Bethou adored, our great Almighty Friend, Thy glory shines beyond creation's space, Thy kingdom towers beyond the starry skies; cularly is it so at the present; therefore be it, Thy kingdom towers beyond the starry skin y the citizens of Philadelphia in Select and Kingdom satunicfalls, but thine shall rise. or Philadelphia in Section of Philadelphia in Section of Comment of Philadelphia in Section Comments of Philadelphia in Section Comments of Philadelphia in Section Comments of Comments of Philadelphia in Section Comments of Philadelphia in Sectio the citizens and constituted authorities of the Be it the work of mortals to obey. county of Phili-delphia, merits the sincere thanks of the citizens of Philadelphia, and that for his energetic and firm manner, displayed in upholding the supremacy of the laws, the same be and are hereby most cordially tendered.

2. That although the record in a second in the record in the properties of the laws, the same be and are hereby most cordially tendered. 2. That although the resort too arms is at all It shines transcendent in th'eternal skies, times a fearful occurrence, yet we cannot with-hold our unqualified assent to all that has been in songs immortal angels land his name, done by the volunteer corps under the orders of Major General Patterson. Brigadier Generals Cadwalader, Roumfort, Hubbell, and the Commander-in-chief, and we hereby tender to Major General Patterson, his officers, and all under his command, our unfeigned thanks for his and their exertions in asserting the dignity and paids assist and aid we when we pray, paids assist and aid we when we pray. Daily assist and aid no when we pray. majesty of the laws.

Daily assist and aid as when we pray.

To the families and relatives of those who

Bread though we ask, yet, Lord, thy blessing lend, were slain in their praiseworthy exertions, in quelling an attempt to overcome the civil author ities, and prostrate the laws of the land, we of fer our sincere condolence and sympathy. To the wounded we offer our cordial thanks, and praise for the manner in which they braved, and finally put down, a lawless and infuriated mob. Their fellow-citizens owe them a deep debt of gratitude, which will not go unpaid.

4. That the members of the Legislature from the city, he requested to use their most attention.

Kingdom and empire in thy presence fall;

The King eternal reigns the King of all.

Glory to thee, the everlasting One.

Amen Hosanna! blessed be the Lord!

Amid the mass of trash flooding the commu

the city, be requested to use their most strenuous exertions to have a law enacted at the next And in that duty paid by saints above, session, to provide for the support of the fam lies of the brave citizen soldiers, who were kill-ed on the night of the 7th restant, in upholding

**Lead us from sin, and in thy mercy raise

**Us from the tempter and his hellish ways. Not in our own, but in his name who bled, the law of the Commonwealth.

Not in our own, but in his name who be

Into thine car we pour our every need. going, be forwarded to all the parties interested,
The above were unanimously adopted. Temptation's fatal charms help us to shun, But may we conquer through thy conquering Son!

Deliver us from all which can annoy

Jeliver us from all calamities which men betide,

From all cala whom have called to pay their respects. The consul gives a party on the fourth to him and Mr. Ledyard, who was last week invited to partake of a magnificent dinner at one of the first restaurants, by the American residents. Mr. Power is with thee-to thee be glory given, orgia) banks to endeavor to arrest Cos- The praise of suints and angels is thy own; ter, who had swindled it out of a large sum of money, found him in Switzerland, living like a Forever be thy triune name adored; prince. He admitted that he had the funds, but defied Mr. Casey to obtain them, or arrest him, and he was unable to do either. The Swiss government are anxious to enter into a conven-vention with that of the United States for the atual extradition of malefactors, similar to that oncluded with France, and it is to be hoped an arrangement may be effected. The treaty with France has recently appeared in the Bulietin Who, not dead to human sensibility, on perusing

des Lois."

"On the night of the 11th inst. the diligence, proceeding from Paris to Clermont, when near Maltaverne, was transported by the electric fluid over a ditch and high fence into an adjoining field, and left there as if by enchantment, neither passengers or horsus being injured. A large who had done them neither good nor harm; a people with was vacant) and a strong smell of passengers or horses being injured. A large who had done manuers, character and laws people with whose manuers, character and laws people with the p salphor, showed the passage of the electric flu-ditions to Britain may be said to be alike. But id. M. Arago, to whom this almost incredible here they divide; the conqueror and the Christfact has been attested, says it goes to prove his favorite theory of foudres ascendantes, according to which the rupture of the laws of the equilibrium between the earth and the atmosphere may sands of warriors waited on his command, with affect such perturbations at the surface, and

affect such perturbations at the surface, and even in the bowels of the earth, and cause the fluid to rise from the earth to reach the cloud, as well as proceed from the cloud to the earth."

"Napoleon Louis Bonaparte has published rather an able work on the extinction of paupersim. He is still confined at Ham, preferring 'dying in a prison on the soil of France, to living an exile from her territory,' his freedom having been offered him if he would ye abroad. having been offered him if he would go abroad. the Britons; to carry their sons into slavery in Dr. Brewster who has by permission of govern ment, visited him twice in a professional capacity, says that he appears cheerful and contented, although his only promenade is a small terrace jure, he put his life in the hands of those to on the citadel. Going out to show this to the whom he went. Not one heart was filled with doctor, the sentiue at the door got behind his box and presented arms, although expressly for-bidden to do so under a severe penalty. Such is the influence which his name possesse over the soldiery, and the garrison at Ham has to be changed every three months—sometimes often-er—to prevent an outbreak in favor of the pris-oner."

peace on earth, good will to men." He came to enlighten their minds, and to reform their lives; to make the life of every one in the land

BREACH OF TRUST. Two cases have come to light in Pittsburgh. One is that of a young married man formerly a partner in a house which failed there. He was entrusted with \$10,000, and instructions to buy pig metal on the Cumberland river. Unfortunately, after purchasing and paying \$1,000, he fell into the the Cumberland river. Unfortunately, after purchasing and paying \$1,000, he fell into the company of gamblers, and lost \$3,000; then in hopes of recovering, followed them to another place, and again played, and lost \$3,000 more. Finally, he went to St. Louis, with the balance, leaving his employers minus \$9,000. The other case is that of a young man unmarked his those was founded in blood. The desolation of provinces and nations marked his The other case is that of a young man unmar-ried, who was entrusted with some \$4,000 or whole course. The fate of Britain was no more \$5,000, by a kind hearted friend, who wished sad than the fate of Gaul, with its numerous \$5,000, by a kind hearted friend, who was a sad than the fale of the his model, and did it, partially at least, to promote his individual interest. His father is a and sacrificed to secure the conquerer is triumple. respectable man in very easy circumstances; Such is the cost of gratifying one unholy pas the son had an excellent prospect of getting in-to business for himself, aided by the capital of the son had an excellent problem of the son had an excellent problem of the son had an excellent problem of the sake of having possession of some \$5,000, twice the amount of which he might have made in a few years in a legitimate trade with honor to himself, he absconded, ruining his prospects away, and the waiting of the nations slain by the Roman sword had ceased; and that mighty results are the son had a second of the son had been successed.

The New York Reporter says there are in circulation in that city a large number of counterfeits on the Freemen's Bank of Bristol, R. L.—those we have seen are of the denominations of fives, tens and twenties. They are so well done that some of our principal brokers have bought them in large quantities, and some of the best judges of paper money have bet freely that they were good. But by examining them, at the engraver's through a magnifying glass the defects and alterations became visible, and they proved to be altered notes from the Citizens' Bank of Augusta, Maine. The plates of the Freemen's Bank and Citizens' Bank of Augusta, Maine. The plates of the Citizens' Bank are in the hands of the Freemen's Bank are in the hands of counterfeiters, and that the plate itself has been altered and bills strack off. These counterfeits are filled up and signed with blue ink, in close imitation of the genuine. fragments and lies in ruins. The New York Reporter says there are

The Agest of the American Mail Letter Company obtained a verdiet on Tuesday, at Philadelphia, in an action for assault and battery against Wm. H. Ashmead, agent of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company, for the jecting the letter agent from the cars. The ejecting was admitted, but defended on the ground that the defendant had a right to put the prosecutor out of the cars, because the road was took up his residence at Ningpo, where he met with a very kind recention. a post route and the latter was conveying letters over it out of the mail. Judge Jones, in order to bring the question before the Court in Banco, overruled the excuse.

A house having been freely offered for the purpose within the walls, in the midst of the business part of the city, a Missionary Hospital

was opened. It was soon thronged by a suffer-ing populace, and although a small portion of could be devoted to the institution, about seven hundred patients were treated the first quarter. The patients freely posted up Chris-tian handbills that were given them, throughout the city and neighboring towns and villages.
Merchants from Nanking and other distant parts were supplied with tracts, some of which the Mandarins received, read them and pronounced them good. A plan, first adopted at this Hospital, of printing passages of Scripture on one side of the Surgeon's memorandum of treatment, and which the patients kept in possession was a feeting leaves of discominating much was an effectual means of disseminating much Christian truth. These passages were committed to memory by the patients and recited to the

Ningpo has been adopted as the new mission-MEXICAN PROTEST. ish, English and Prussian Ministers.

NATIONAL PALACE,
MEXICO, May 31, 1844.

It is a long time since the Government of the undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Government of the Mexican Republic, was convinced that the Government of the United States of America would employ and put in execution all the means conducive to that end, to make themselves masters of the department of Texas. The question has been started and urged at different times; but from circumstances well known, without effecting the contemplated incorporation. The same circumstances and the idea that a government which so frequently announces that its principles of action are noble, genous and founded in justice, and its indisposition to appear before the world in a transaction the accomplishment of which would brand it as an usurper, induced Mexico to congratulue herself that at ro time could be completed an act unparalleled in the history of civilized nations, and which would belier the protestations of friendship and benevolence received from the United States, and which was responded to with carnest demonstrations of good faith and loyalty.

No physician was immediately summoned, and as soon as he had examined the wound, he was asked by the young sufferer, "Shall I die, Doctor to tell him, and he was accordingly informed that he would die in a few minutes.

The unfortunate youth immediately summoned, and as soon as he had examined the wound, he was asked by the young sufferer, "Shall I die, Doctor to tell him, and he was accordingly informed that he would die in a few minutes.

The unfortunate youth immediately addressed himself to prayer, in which he continued until he expired, within fifteen minutes after the accident. The deceased was committed to the comb at two o'clock Menday afternoon, the full message to prayer, in which he continued until her prayer, in due to the comb at two o'clock Menday afternoon, the full message to prayer, in which he continued until her prayer, in the continued until her prayer, in the decased was committed to the expired, within fifteen minutes after the accident. The decease But this confidence, which was truly illusory, could not induce Mexico to neglect the duty of repeating, on every proper occasion, the right of the republic to the territory in question, and to urge on the United States to cesse to foment and encourage the robbery committed by the ungrateful colonists whom Mexico had admitted into her border, and which kindness they repaid with such perfidy. It was for these reasons that the provisional administration, in accordance with its duty, addressed the Government of the United States, the notes which the undersigned had the honor to remit to the respectable diplomatic corps of friendly nations, protesting against every kind of assistance which the Texans might receive from them, well knowing that such protection would tend to embarrass the position of Mexico towards that territory, and aid the United States to consummate their scheme of acquisition. For the same cause, I protested anew and with all solemnity, as soon as I learned that the agitation of the subject of the annexation of Texas to the American Union had been renewed, declaring that if that act were ratified, is would be considered as a declaration of war between the two nations.

The government of the undersigned could not do nd loyalty. But this confidence, which was truly illusory, Deliver us from all which can annov The whole creation knows no God but thee.

The government of the undersigned could not deless than hope, that after a due reflection on the consequences of such a step, after appreciating the just rights of Mexico, and the respect due to principles the most sucred between enlightened nations, private dwellings. There were fifty-two ascertained to have been killed, and several persons are missing yet.

Seven or eight have died since, and I am incomed the average as many as twenty who are position in which it would be placed before the whole world, would abandon a project which must necessarily cause such serious evils to its own country, as well as to Mexico, which with much constancy and pronounced incurable, and will probably linger in agony for several days. The number of wounded who are still living is about sixtycontrary has been the case. The President of the Wounded who are still living is about stary five.

United States has at last signed a treaty with the intruded stathortites of Texas for the annexation of that Mexican department to that Republic, and the treaty has been transmitted to the Senate for their treaty has been transmitted to the Senate for their treaty has been transmitted to the Senate for their treaty has been transmitted to the Senate for their treaty has been transmitted to the Senate for their treaty has been transmitted to the Senate for their treaty has been transmitted to the Senate for their treaty has been transmitted to the Senate for their treaty has been transmitted to the Senate for their treaty has been transmitted to the Senate for the annexation of that Mexican department to that Republic, and their treaty has been transmitted to the Senate for their treaty has b

ing him of the signing of the treaty, and the motives for so doing. The undersigned has the honor to enclose a copy of that document (in this circular) aborever back the stolen property; but we think close a copy of that docament (in this circular) abstaining from any remarks on its contents, because it high time that rigid measures should be adoptitself so abundantly shows its absurdity, and calls attention to the foundation on which peace and the integrity of all nations rest, if acknowledgement is given to the principal of acquisition, that each has a right to seize on what is convenient for its own security and prosperity.

To protect the public as far as possible, the Suffolk Bank, we understand, refuse to receive any bills from Terry, Pelton & Co.'s general

right to seize on what is convenient for its own security and prosperity.

The undersigned, notwithstanding, could not refrain from making in his reply to the said note, the observations naturally called for on the occasion, and which your Excellencies will see in the copy enclosed, which is sent for your information as well as that of your government, that it may be well inas that of your government, that it may be well informed as to the state of an important question, which attracted and continues to attract more than usual attention, and which shows that it was not for left at our office for a few hours, for the inspec-

the measure adopted by the State Legislature of Virginia, to be highly commendable, in that of passing an act to prevent dealing in quack medicines, and from peddling them through the State, or from furnishing them to be sold on State, or from furnishing them to be sold on commissions without paying such a tax as will be equal to a prohibition; in which case, the State will be free from a set of ignorant sophisticators, who travel about the country, with the sole intention of imposing on the unwary with their counterfeit trash. Robbing and murdering their fellow citizens by their ignorance of what they profess, and by false representations, depriving the legal propriegers and has abandoned her for 13 years, here are not from the lease was void.—

The Court held that a married woman, in such a case, where she has a family to maintain, and has abandoned her for 13 years, here are not now resides in New Jersey. In 1842 here, and now resides in New Jersey.

A VERY OLD MAN. "There is now in Madrid," says the Castellano, "a man named Manuel Collor, aged 136 years. His habits are simple and regular. He rises every day with the sun, and takes a long walk before breakfast. He has all his teeth with the exception of the mollar teeth, and nearly the whole of his hair, but it is quite white. He stands very upright, mollar teeth, and nearly the whole of his hair, but it is quite white. He stands very upright, and everything about him indicates extraordinary vigor. He knew all the dynasty of the Bourbons, Philip V., Ferdinand VI., Charles IU., Charles IV., Joseph Buonaparte, and Ferdinand VII. He does not smoke, and only uses spectacles to read and write. His appearance is that of a man of 70."

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER. A man named

AWFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT. An event of a most deplorable character on Tuesday last, says the Baltimore Sun, startled and threw the citizens of Centreville, Anne Arundel county, and threw a gloom over the proceedings of a day which had been devoted to an as sembly of both political parties in that town, from all parts of the county. It appears that in consequence of an attempt some time since to rob the store of Mesers. Arthur, Emery & Co., a young man had slept in it, and for his protec-tion a large horse pistol had been very heavily loaded, and deposited in the store.

on Tuesday last a young man about 16 years of age, named Daniel Newman, son of Mr Daniel Newman, son of Mr Daniel Newman, senr., lumber merchant, & weauthy and most highly esteemed citizen of that place, being in the store, took up the pistol, and on doing so was warned not to touch it, as it was very heavily loaded. He remarked, however, that it was not primed, and on attempting to cock it, found it too firm to yield; he then turned the MEXICAN PROTEST:

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 19th, publishes an appeal or protest, by Mexico, against the acts of the United States, addressed to the French, Spanish, English and Pressian Ministers. We subjoin the document at length:

Circular to their Excellencies the French, Spanish document at length:

toward the door, where he was met by Mr John N. Denning, who had been attracted by the noise, and sunk into his arms.

A physician was immediately summoned, and

This city was thrown into great excitement on Saturday last, by an occurrence which has

The government of the undersigned could not do limb—some dreadfully scalded, and upon num-

treaty has been transmitted to the Senate for their assent. That government has consummated, on its part, the injustice which it contemplated for so long a time, and it now only lacks the assent of the Senate for the

at inie, and it now only lacks the assent of the Senate to be a law.

Even yet, the government of the undersigned, flatters itself that the treaty cannot become a law. It has faith in the wisdom, the sen-e and good judgment of the members of that Congress, and in their regard for the sound principles which ought to guide one nation in its conduct towards another, and trusts that the United States will not be found wanting in duty. But if such should not be the case, Mexico will act in accordance with what is demanded by the honor of the nation and its indisputable rights to its dearest interest.

In advance of any decision of the Senate of that Republic, the Charge des Affaires ad interim of the same, addressed a note to the undersigned, informang ing him of the signing of the treaty, and the motives ing him of the signing of the treaty, and the motives that the Cashier, or an attempt made to done with the Cashier, or an attempt made to

which attracted and continues to attract more than usual attracted and continues to attract more than usual attracted and continues to attract more than usual attracted and which shows that it was not for nought, that the previous remonstrances were made to the United States, of which the foreign diplomatic corps were informed, since they have realized with scandal (escandalo) and surprise, the fears that those States intended to despoil the Mexican Republic trusts in the justice of its cause, and hopes for its territory.

The supreme government of the Mexican Republic trusts in the justice of its cause, and hopes for complete triamph against a proceeding the most unheard of and daring possible to occur, especially in an age, in which the spirit of usurpation and conquest is so solemnly condemned. The andersigned in addressing this note to your Excellencies, with all the documents cited, has the honor to renew the assurance of his highest consideration.

(Signed)

J. M. de BOCANEGRA.

PROTECTION AGAINST FRAUD. We consider the measure adopted by the State Legislature left at our office for a few hours, for the inspec-

sentations, depriving the legal proprietors and has a right to make a contract, and the lease dealers in Medicine, of their rights, by preventing their selling genoine and beneficial articles.

The press.

ing their selling genuine and beneficial articles.

As Virginia has commenced, we hope the other States will adopt some similar plan, and carry it into effect, by which means the public will not be imposed upon, and the legal dealer who pays his ahop tax, etc., will be able to sustain himself, by his acquired profession and industry.

We shall publish this act of the Legislature of Virginia, as some as we receive a conv. [Oraof Virginia, as soon as we receive a copy. [Oracle of Health.

TALL CORN!! A Down Easter, recently told a Samuel Dias, convicted some time since in Wabash county, Ohio, for the murder of George Bruik. was hong on Friday, 12th inst. He could beat the corn in Connecticut. The Texan dropped from the scaffold into eternity at 20's talk in his country the corn stalks bore seven or eight clock, P. M. surrounded by a promiscuous crowd of spectators, numbering from five to ten thousand.